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VOL. 47

VICTORIA, B. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1909.

No. 28

JAPANESE IN UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA'S VIEW OF A NATIONAL POLICY

"America's Friendship With Mikado's Realm Based on Sordid Motives."

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3.—With two nations stirred to a fever pitch over the anti-Japanese measures of the Pacific coast state, the people of California are beginning to "wake up" and ask what it is all about. The outbreak of the Nevada legislature was unexpected but it has not caused a great deal of comment in this state, and with the exception of the Asiatic Exclusion League, no one is engaging in the fight. But these facts are not generally accepted as an indication that the people of the state are not genuinely interested in the Oriental race problem.

The interest of the agriculturists is indicated by the bill to prohibit the ownership of property which was introduced by A. M. Drew, of Fresno, the centre of one of the largest orchard and vineyard districts of the state. The other bills were introduced by Grove L. Johnson, who has from the Sacramento valley, where the Japanese are regarded with considerable hostility by people of all classes. This feeling has been intensified by the acquisition in late years by the Japanese of large tracts of orchard and garden lands.

The criticisms of the eastern press on the anti-Japanese feeling in this state has aroused a storm of protest from the papers of California. The California papers generally complain that the real attitude of the people of this state is not understood in the east.

Most of these papers regard the exclusion of the Japanese to be both necessary and inevitable. They express the fear that the action of the state legislature will retard rather than advance the solution of the problem. The San Francisco Chronicle to-day complains that the feeling against California in the east is entirely based on "two main motives, both sordid; one is to keep solid with Japan and thereby promote the sale of cotton goods and kerosene, no matter at what cost to the unfortunate people of the Pacific coast, and the other is to force congress to give heavier appropriations for the army and navy."

The paper predicts the exclusion of the Japanese by domestic law as the only logical solution of the problem and it maintains that in this desire to keep the Pacific coast "a white man's country," two-thirds of the people of the country are with California. In the meantime Governor Gillette and Speaker Walter Station, of the assembly, are sitting on the lid which is expected to be lifted at Sacramento to-day. Both of these officials say there will be no anti-Japanese measures passed, but the friends of the bills are equally certain that they will succeed in passing them.

Nevada Joins in Cry.
Carson, Nev., Feb. 3.—The assembly of the Nevada legislature yesterday afternoon accepted the anti-Japanese resolution directed to the California legislature after it has been so amended that all reference to President Roosevelt has been eliminated. The resolution will go to the senate to-day. (Concluded on page 2.)

COUPLE FOUND DEAD IN SEATTLE HOTEL

Man and Woman Thought to Have Been Asphyxiated.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 3.—Stretched across a bed in a room in the Hotel Teddy Bear, Fourth avenue and Pike street, that served them as a bedroom, kitchen, dining room and parlor, the bodies of John Hardin and his wife, as their names appear on the hotel register, were found yesterday afternoon. That they died from asphyxiation is the belief of Coroner Snyder, although when their bodies were found by the proprietor of the hotel, gas was burning in the room, but gas was also escaping from the fixture about six inches from the burner. The break had been caused by the fixture having been wrenched to one side. Half-empty glasses of beer stood on a dresser in the room and a bucket containing the dregs of a can of beer was on the table. The man and woman had been dead but a short time.

The woman arrived at the hotel last August and rented a room. She said she expected her husband later. She did not register. On September 27th a man appeared and said his wife had secured his room. He registered as "John Hardin and wife." Since that time he had been employed as a laborer at various places. The woman was 34 years of age and it is thought by papers taken from her trunk that she was formerly a resident of University Park, Oregon, and the daughter of William H. Stringham, of that place.

SMALLPOX IN TORONTO.
Toronto, Ont., Feb. 3.—A man living on Grace street was removed to the Swiss Cottage hospital yesterday, suffering from smallpox. Three other inmates of the house were quarantined.

AERONAUTS' FATAL FLIGHT.

Two Frenchmen, Trying to Descend,
Are Dashed to Death Against
Boulders.

Saint Pons, France, Feb. 3.—A balloon, which was drifting over the mountains at night was overcome by a gale. The occupants of the car, two Bordeaux aeronauts, tried in vain to make a descent early this morning, but a violent gale drove the balloon against a boulder and the aeronauts were killed.

STATE MURDER BUREAU IN RUSSIA

GOVERNMENT AGENTS WHO INSTIGATE CRIME

Astounding Revelations in In- terpellation Presented in the Douma.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The public galleries in the Douma were crowded to-day when the house resumed its sessions, after the holidays, the attraction for the public being the interpellation on the subjects of the murders of Azeff, the head of the fighting Russian Socialists, who was recently declared to be in reality a government spy, and Lapakine, former director of police in the department of the ministry of the interior, charged with high treason.

M. Pergament, a noted lawyer, presented the interpellation of the Constitutional Democrats. He declared that the "agents provocateurs" are now the greatest horror in Russia and denounced the system of sending out men to instigate crime as destructive to all confidence and security. He accused the government of being in the same position as the revolutionary organization and equally responsible for the murders of Grand Duke Sergius and Von Plehve.

Other members made similar accusations, the laborite, Bulat, declaring that high Russian personages were murdered out of the state funds, and that it was the ancestors of the Octoberists who killed Paul I. and Peter III. The interpellations were adopted, after which they were referred to a committee.

M. Lapakine has been refused bail, although Prince Olenksky and others have offered large sums as sureties. According to rumors in the Douma, Lapakine refuses to eat what the prison fare affords, and states that he will be poisoned. He only accepts food sent by his family in sealed vessels.

VILLAGE BURIED 250 FEET BENEATH GROUND

Tale of Extraordinary Happen- ing Which Followed Med- iterranean Earthquake.

Rome, Feb. 3.—Such distressing reports have been received here concerning the suffering in the mountain villages of Calabria, which have been inadequately reached by the work of the large relief committees, that U. S. Ambassador Griscom has decided to send a small relief party to those regions for the purpose of alleviating the distress as far as possible. The party will include Nelson Day, of Boston, and Earl Dodge, Mr. Griscom's secretary, and it has been given \$5,000 for distribution, together with an abundance of supplies. Other supplies will be forwarded from Rome, according to the need.

Prince Scialoja, who has just returned from Calabria, brings reports of some telluric phenomena which seems almost incredible. One of the villages, he says, was carried 250 feet under the ground by the opening of the earth and the subsequent subsidence.

Earthquakes Subside.
Messina, Feb. 3.—For the first time within 24 hours since the day of the earthquake overwhelmed the city no shocks have been felt.

COMPANIES MUST PAY FULL FIRE INSURANCE

Policy Holders Win Suits Over Losses in Frisco Earth- quake.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3.—Judge Van Fleet has assessed judgments, aggregating more than \$500,000, against the insurance companies, which refuse to pay in full the insurance carried by their San Francisco policy holders at the time of the big fire of 1906. In all 104 cases were on the calendar of the United States circuit court and 83 of these were decided adversely to the fire insurance companies. The other suits were allotted more time on the plea of the attorneys for the defendant companies that they had not had time to prepare for the final presentation of their cases. The cases remaining undecided involve \$250,000.



THE SELFISH GUARDIANS.

MADAM MCBRIDE.—Now, don't give them any more, Tat, dear, no matter what that man Munro says. And remember to save a nice large piece for Biddy Bowser's Kid.

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILROAD SYSTEM

WILL BE COMPLETE WITHIN THREE YEARS

Chief Engineer Goldembeester Tells of British Enterprise in South Africa.

New York, Feb. 2.—F. Von Gheel Goldembeester, chief engineer of the Capetown to Cairo railway system, and now in charge of the operations which within a few years will form the connecting link between North and South Africa, is stopping at the Waldorf Astoria. He is in the United States to make a study of the railway system of this country.

"In the Capetown to Cairo railway," said Mr. Goldembeester, "there is at present a stretch of about 2,500 miles to be completed. It lies between Khartoum, in the British-Egyptian Sudan, to Broken Hill, a point in Rhodesia. It is estimated that this remaining stretch will be completed within three years, and then the longest railroad in the world, covering in the neighborhood of 6,400 miles, will be finished."

"What do I estimate the total cost to be?" "Very close to \$100,000,000," I should say, "but a comparatively small amount when it is considered what a glorious thing it will be for Africa, one of the greatest and richest countries of the world. It will be possible for the traveller to journey from Berlin or Paris to Capetown in ten or eleven days—just think of that."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Personal Mementoes of Great Statesmen to Be Exhibited.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—Personal mementoes of Abraham Lincoln will be exhibited during "Lincoln week" through the consent of Frank G. Logan, the famous old colored shawl is one of Mr. Logan's fondest possessions. This wrap, fringed and softly striped, has touched no shoulders since Lincoln wore it. Another valuable belonging which Mr. Logan now owns is the simple black frock coat which Lincoln wore the night he was shot. Among the other relics are the last line penned to a photograph just before he entered the carriage which drove him to his death, and a cane carved from a piece of the ribbing of the Merrimac.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 3.—The final agreement has not been reached in the fisheries negotiations between Great Britain and the United States. The colonial cabinet was in session last night considering the latest developments from Washington. Attorney-General Kent, who remains at Washington, has forwarded an important despatch to Premier Bond. The government will not make a public statement during the negotiations.

FIRE DAMAGES CHURCH.

Port Colborne, Ont., Feb. 3.—The Presbyterian church was badly damaged by fire on Monday night.

LIBEL CASES FIZZLE OUT.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 3.—All the Scott-Laid libel cases have been dropped in view of no prospect of the jury agreeing. Each side is to pay costs.

HEAVY FLOODS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Thirty Feet of Water in Streets of Tehama.

Red Bluff, Cal., Feb. 3.—The Sacramento river, swollen by the rains of this week, has reached the 30-foot mark, two feet higher than ever before since a record has been kept, and it is still rising. The stream, which now is cutting out a new channel east of this town, has carried away over \$25,000 worth of lumber and uprooted sycamore trees two feet in diameter. The large warehouses at the steamboat landing have been anchored to the shore by ropes. The east approach to the Southern Pacific bridge across the Sacramento river, at Yuba, has been carried away, impeding railroad traffic between San Francisco and Oregon. The Dribble Creek bridge, just north of Red Bluff, is in great danger, and may be swept away.

Traffic Tied Up.

Redding, Cal., Feb. 3.—The almost unprecedented rain of the last few days has ceased, and the river is falling with indications of clearing weather. Much damage has been done, however, and traffic is badly crippled. Three hundred feet of the Southern Pacific track on the Oregon line at Sims were washed out last night, and no trains can be run to-day between Red Bluff and Dunsmuir. All of yesterday's passenger trains are being held at Red Bluff on the south and can reach Red Bluff to-day from either direction. The tracks were washed out south of that place near Tehama, where there is 30 feet of water in the streets. The same condition exists at Hamilton City and John, and the residents of these places are moving out of the flooded district.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S KNOWLEDGE OF CANADA

British Chancellor Owes Do- minion an Apology for His Ignorance.

London, Feb. 3.—Addressing a meeting at Birkenhead yesterday, the Right Hon. George Wyndham, Conservative member of parliament for Dover, said that Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in addressing a meeting some time ago, told his audience that the St. Lawrence river being frozen in winter, "we have no direct method of taking tin plates to Canada."

"I ask him to apologize to his audience and to the whole Dominion," said Mr. Wyndham. "I do not know whether Mr. Lloyd-George reads Canadian newspapers. If he does, he should gather their opinion of his knowledge of geography. Mr. Lloyd-George ought to have told his audience that the anti-dumping clause in the Canadian act, and not the frost, was the reason why Americans were checked in dumping tin plates in Canada to the detriment of our trade."

CANADIAN CURLERS WIN.

Glasgow, Feb. 3.—In an eight hour curling game yesterday the Canadians scored 21 and the Scots 15.

DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE IN CITY

MEETING TO ORGANIZE ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Marked Enthusiasm Manifested in Work of New Asso- ciation.

There will be a meeting of the business men of the city on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to organize a Development League for this city. This was decided on at a meeting of the original committee of the board of trade, which originated the idea of the Vancouver Island Development League. The committee met yesterday afternoon, there being present Col. Prior, H. G. Wilson, George Courtney, A. J. McCurdy, George Carter and Secretary Elworthy.

This committee, in the absence of any other machinery for calling the initial meeting, decided to take the necessary steps and accordingly invitations are to be sent to business men and others interested. An effort will be made to have a very full meeting on Friday afternoon so that immediate steps may be taken to get the local branch of the Vancouver Island League in shape to do aggressive work in the publicity way.

The question of ways and means was discussed at some little length in an informal way. At Friday's meeting a proposition will be formulated looking to the putting of the league in a good financial position to carry on the work of advertising the resources and opportunities of this city and its environs.

As an example of what other places are doing in the line of publicity Mr. Shumate, now of this city, formerly of Eugene, Ore., has an interesting story to tell. There the publicity work was commenced about two years ago, the town having a population of about 6,000. The sum of \$5,000 was raised and the Commercial Club took up the work of pushing Eugene to the front. In the two years the population was doubled and the property values in the place doubled also.

The result has been that now an efficient secretary is employed at a cost of \$5,000 a year, while over \$10,000 is appropriated for the publicity work. The example of Eugene might well be followed on Vancouver Island. Victoria has lessons to learn in this line, but those who were associated in the organization of the Vancouver Island League are very enthusiastic over the work and Victoria will, it is expected, in a few days' time begin an active campaign.

BYE-ELECTIONS IN QUEBEC.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 3.—Hon. Jerome Decarie, the new minister of agriculture for the province of Quebec, was elected by acclamation yesterday in Hochelaga county.

ASSISTANT IN VICTORIA.

(Special to the Times).
Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 3.—A. S. Maynard the new commissary-agent of the C. P. R., will have an assistant in Victoria.

STREET CAR FATALITY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Huffman, Aged 71, Is
Killed in Vancouver.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sophia Huffman, aged 71, was killed by a Grandview street car. She did not hear the car and walked directly in front of it. The body will be sent to Balduf, Man., her former home.

BOWSER AGAIN EVADES ISSUE

WILL NOT DISCUSS HIS DISCREDITED BILLS

Government Votes Down Op- position Amendment—Ad- dress Disposed of.

Legislative Press Gallery, February 3.
Once more the McBride government has gone on record as opposed to legislation in the interests of the people. This afternoon, by a vote of 23 to 14, it voted down a proposition made by the opposition to give increased funds to municipal councils, which was made in the following words:

"In view of the inadequate revenue of the municipalities of the province, we regret that your honor's government has not seen fit to introduce, or to indicate its intention to introduce, legislation transferring the power to impose and collect personal property and revenue taxes within municipalities to the municipal councils."

The division was on straight party lines. The Socialist trio voted with the opposition. It was followed by another amendment moved by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, calling for the abolition of the revenue tax. In support of this, three Liberals voted with the Socialists, while the opposition and government lined up on the same side against it. It was a noticeable feature of this second vote that Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, the last and only speaker on the address, who had a short time before expressed his personal objection to the tax, did not take the opportunity thus offered him to add his vote to his voice. It is probable that the member for Richmond was equally alone among his Conservative colleagues when he stated his opinion that it will be necessary in a year or two to devise some means of increasing the revenues of the municipalities.

This is what the opposition has been trying to drive into the other members of the cabinet throughout the debate and was the raison d'être of the amendment voted on to-day. The principle of that the president of the council objects to and, of course, was quite consistent in voting against it. But if the ministers who deliberate under his chairmanship listen to his advice there will be another instance of the adoption of Liberal policy by the government.

The attorney-general seems to have made up his mind that he will say no more than he absolutely has to in regard to matters of unpleasant memory. The debate on the address having been disposed of, the House got down to work and John Oliver had a number of motions to make for papers. In the ordinary course of parliamentary procedure these motions are made not only to get information from the returns brought down in response later on but to secure from ministers a statement upon the subject matter of the motion then and there.

Two of those made by Mr. Oliver dealt with the Natal act and the administration of the fisheries laws. On both subjects Mr. Bowser was as dumb as a statue and allowed the motions to pass without comment. An attitude of silence such as this comes very close to constituting a lack of courtesy to members of the House, to say nothing of its being very improper for a minister of the crown to decline to enlighten the House and the province on matters of public concern. That it is an attitude which sooner or later will tell disastrously on Mr. Bowser's political ambitions is, of course, not a matter of worry to Liberals and is not likely to be to the country either.

Prayers were read to-day by Rev. T. E. Holling and routine proceedings were very short.

(Concluded on page 12.)

FISHER IN FAVOR OF COMPULSORY TRAINING

Australia Can Only Be Defend- ed by Co-operating With the Motherland.

Melbourne, Feb. 3.—Prime Minister Fisher, speaking at a Foundation Day luncheon, said the question of defence was whether the people were prepared to pay or not. He was hopeless about naval defence without an Australian navy in co-operation with the Imperial fleet. He entirely favored compulsory training.

Ex-Prime Minister Deakin hoped a middle course could be steered between setting apart a portion of the people only for national defence and crushing the country under a huge expenditure.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AGAIN ON THE WIRE

HE ANALYZES THE EVIDENCE TO DATE

Mr. Borden Has Distinctly Re- pudiated Anti-Asiatic Policy.

Precisely at 21:45, a certain time, the radiator erupted with a geyser-like hiss, deluging the psychological editor with liquid pellets of heated water. In spite of this sudden interruption to his highly scientific studies, he immediately couched up his aerographic receiver and transcribed as follows:

"Great Scott! Watson, why do you persist in interrupting me during a most delicate and difficult calculation? Surely my monograph on 'The popping of corks' is vastly more important than a most vulgar forgery—the latter, is of interest merely to you earthworms; whereas, the former, is intensely interesting to the world of spirits. The very purpose for which I am coiled up in this empty whisky keg, at the rear of the 'Foaming Stein,' is to differentiate between the pling-like plug of a beer cork and the 'duclit, kiss-me-quick' throb of a Mumm's selected brut—What?—Repeat!"

"Yes, yes! I have it now, but how can you ask such a silly question? How could anybody at the meeting have forged the addition to the telegram? Did not Mr. Barnard, from his seat in the House of Commons, emphatically declare: 'He received the telegram on the platform at the meeting from an emissary of the Colonist, a member of the reportorial staff, and that the alteration had been made when he received it?' There is not a shred of evidence to prove the telegram ever passed outside the custody of the Colonist prior to the actual committing of the forgery; if there had been the Colonist would have been the first to announce and take advantage of an alibi. Mr. Borden's statement in the House coupled with that of Mr. Barnard, by direct evidence and implication, charge the Colonist with publishing a forged telegram and the newspaper in question has, so far, utterly failed to produce any material evidence absolving certain members of its staff from guilty knowledge of the forgery. Instead, they publish editorial poppycock having no direct bearing on the case; which, I need scarcely mention, is the weakest of all defences—in fact, it is no defence at all."

At this point the needle on the receiver ceased to be violently agitated; instead, it settled down to steady vibrations; as if echoing the tones of one speaking slowly and thoughtfully. The translation follows:

"My dear Watson, the aerogram you waved to me, when I made that sudden migration to Surrey last night, gave rise to a delicious train of thought; so much so, that, on my return trip, I got into touch with Ottawa and can now give you a few flashes on the subject of 'Mr. Barnard's state of mind.' 'You ask, will he resign or not? This question involves a very evenly balanced calculation and, resolves itself into the determining factor: Is there more of the man or the lawyer about Mr. Barnard? If the man predominates he will say 'As a man of honor I must resign, for, my own supporters and the Colonist practically admit the forged telegram gained me my slender majority; if the lawyer predominates' (Concluded on page 7.)

THIRTY ARRESTS IN SNOW REMOVAL FRAUDS

Graft Allegations Against Men Employed on New York Streets.

New York, Feb. 3.—Following the investigation into the alleged snow removal frauds which was conducted at a late hour last night by District Attorney Jerome, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, and Magistrate Krotel, the police took into custody thirty employees of the street cleaning department on charges of grand larceny. The method by which the alleged frauds were committed was not made known, but it was said that the city stood to lose between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

Commissioner Edwards has ordered all the men having contracts with the city for the removal of snow to stop work, and beginning to-morrow the city will do its own carting and removing.

MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

British Peer Accompanied by Capt. Paget on Their Way to Victoria.

(Special to the Times).
Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 3.—The Marquis of Anglesey and Capt. Paget, of London, left here last night for Victoria.

ROBBERS CONFESS.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 3.—Reginald Lewis and Percy C. Fane have confessed to being the robbers who went through Abramson's store in Kingston several weeks ago and got \$2,000 worth of jewelry, etc., and also on Saturday night secured \$1,000 in goods from Abbott's jewelry store, Gananoque. Much of the booty has been found.

Vinol

Another Consignment of Vinol
JUST RECEIVED AT

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BUY A BOTTLE AND WATCH YOURSELF GET STRONG.

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Family Chemist,
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Heinz's Peanut Butter, per jar 25c
Heinz's Apple Butter, per jar 35c
Cream Maple for Icing, per tin 30c

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Everybody Works But Mother

She won't shovel coal, carry out cinders or clean dirty grates and stoves.

SHE COOKS WITH GAS

Has a fine Gas Range in the kitchen, a Gas Grate in the parlor and a Gas Radiator in the dining-room. YOU should do likewise. Call here and we'll for Cooking and Heating purposes.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD

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Call at the

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SUCHARD'S COCOA

WHICH IS BEING SERVED FREE ALL THIS WEEK

READ THESE PRICES

And be convinced they are the lowest in the city

INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 35c per lb., or 3 lbs. for \$1.00
PICNIC HAM, per lb. 12 1/2c
TUTLEY'S LOOSE TEA, 4 lbs. for \$1.00
SUNLIGHT SOAP, 11 bars for 50c
SCOTCH CORN STARCH, 3 pkts. for 25c
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MARMALADE, 2 lb. tin 25c
TROPHY JELLY POWDER, 4 pkts. for 25c
NICE CRISP GINGERSNAPS, 3 lbs. for 25c
BEST JAPAN RICE, 4 lbs. for 25c
9 lbs. for 50c
SUCHARD'S COCOA, 1-4 lb. tin 25c
1-2 lb. tin 45c
1 lb. tin 90c
PEARLINE, 2 pkts. for 25c
WHITE OR BROWN BEANS, 4 lbs., 25c, or 9 lbs. for 50c

YOUR ORDERS ARE APPRECIATED

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERY
FORT STREET TELEPHONE 133

CALIFORNIA'S ANTI-RACE BILL.
Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 3.—The final vote in the Walker-OLIN anti-race bill will be taken in the senate to-morrow morning, having been made a special order by that body. Consideration of the measure was to have been taken to-day with a view of finally disposing of it, but Senator Walker, who introduced the bill, agreed to wait another twenty-four hours.

BASEBALL ON SUNDAY.
Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—The bill repealing the law that forbids Sunday baseball passed the Indianapolis house of representatives yesterday afternoon by a vote of 51 to 41.

MUST IMPORT LABOR.
Honolulu, Feb. 3.—The planters of the Hawaiian islands are availing to bring laborers here from Porto Rico to supply the demand caused by the stoppage of Japanese immigration.

Price Has Been Slashed

23 ACRES,
About 5 miles out,
Saanichward,
Close to station.
5 acres cultivated, not more than 5 acres of rock, and the balance can be cultivated.
6 Roomed Bungalow, with wide veranda running around it.
Good water supply.
Barn, stable, outbuildings, chicken houses, etc.
200 carefully selected fruit trees, half in full bearing.

\$6,200 Cash
\$6,700 Terms.

Price includes pigs, cow, crop, etc., and a quantity of tools and implements.

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THE OLD RELIABLE.
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INCREASE IN TARIFF ON U. S. EXPORTS TO FRANCE

American Customs Regulations Lead to Retaliation by European Nation.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris is deeply concerned by the report of the parliamentary committee which was appointed to prepare a plan for the revision of duties, as it has found that the new schedule proposed will be a great blow to American exports to France.

Under these schedules the maximum duties on American products imported into France have been increased on an average of 20 per cent., whereas the maximum rates under which the products of European countries are imported are increased only 5 per cent.

The report particularly affects American agricultural machinery, on which the maximum rate has been increased 15 per cent. As the United States supplies 60,000 of the 80,000 agricultural machines purchased by France every year, the burden of this increase is on American exporters, and will be heavy. Other maximum increases affect grain, wood, metals, cloth, furniture and musical instruments.

There is a feeling among the members of the American Chamber of Commerce that the report represents the answer of the commercial interests of France to the severe customs regulations of the United States, and that this furnishes proof of the necessity on the part of the United States for the creation of a duty tariff under which that country could bargain for reciprocal advantages abroad.

It is understood that the representatives of American interests will join in a request that parliament do not pass the report in its present form.

JAPANESE IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 1.)

Roosevelt and Nevada.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—President Roosevelt to-day sent for Senators Newlands and Nixon of Nevada, and Senator Borah of Idaho, and talked over the Japanese situation with them. The president yesterday felt that he would not take any action relative to the work of the lower house of the Nevada legislature in denouncing the Japanese, but despite the fact that the two Nevada senators would not take it, it is understood, they took with them requests to get in touch at once with the members of the Nevada state senate and stop further progress of the question now before that body. The fact that Senator Newlands is a Democrat and Senator Nixon is a Republican makes it possible to influence the state senate to the extent of holding up the resolution that has gone through the house. Senator Borah's visit was to tell the president that he did not look for an outbreak in his state such as that in Nevada.

TO REFORM FRENCH NAVY.
Paris, Feb. 3.—Alfred Picard, 62, was named minister of marine in succession to M. Thompson last year for the purpose of re-organizing and carrying out reforms in the French navy. He presented to the cabinet an extensive plan of development, which, not counting new ships, involves an expenditure of \$45,000,000.

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RAILWAY FROM CITY TO BARKLEY SOUND

Committee Passes Charter, But Strikes Out Power Privileges.

The railway committee of the legislature this morning, under the chairmanship of A. E. McPhillips, considered and disposed of the bill for the incorporation of the Victoria & Barkley Sound Railway Company. H. B. Robertson appeared for the incorporators, who are all local men.

The company gets power to build from the city to a point on Barkley Sound, in the neighborhood of Sarita river, by way of Otter Point and San Juan, with branch lines not exceeding twelve miles in length from any points on the main line to point adjacent to it. The capital of the company is to be \$1,500,000, and the provisional directors are W. K. Houston, H. H. Jones, W. E. Laird and C. L. Robertson, with the head office here. Bonding powers to the extent of \$50,000 a mile are given, and the company is granted all the usual privileges as contained in the model bill.

The committee refused to give the company the power to acquire or hold water rights, or to develop and dispose of power, although Mr. Robertson put up a strong argument on behalf of the company's application for the granting of such powers.

Another section struck out was that which proposed that the provision of the Companies Clauses Act should apply to the company, except where they conflicted with the provisions of the B. C. Railway Act. Mr. Robertson pointed out that the two acts are in conflict in several particulars, as, for instance, as to the manner in which directors shall be elected, the Companies Act provides for a rotation, while the Railway Act provides that all shall be re-elected annually.

The company has to put up \$10,000 security within six months for the expenditure of a similar sum on surveys or construction before December 31st, 1910.

NO POWER TO ORDER WOODPILE REMOVED

Magistrate Jay Dismisses Action Brought Against the Owners.

The case brought by Samuel Jennings, of Tolmie avenue, against Baker Bros., for encroaching on the sidewalk of Douglas, where there is a large quantity of cordwood piled, was dismissed in the police court this morning by Magistrate Jay, who told the plaintiff he could apply to another court for a writ of mandamus against the city to compel the city to clear the street. Such action could be taken provided the plaintiff can show damage. Mr. Attorney, who the plaintiff, urged the magistrate to adjudicate on the case as by doing so the city would be saved considerable expense.

Francis Devereaux, an engineer and surveyor in the employ of the city, produced a survey showing the defendants were encroaching over the street line from six to twelve feet. Before giving evidence he asked permission to review the case and informed the court the surveys of the city were simply disgraceful.

It was shown that an irregular fence had been allowed to stand and that the wood complained of encroached on the street as far as the electric light poles. The magistrate said as the city has allowed the fence to stand, the plaintiff could move by injunction. It was stated during the evidence that there is a map of the section of the city involved in existence but the same is not official as it has never been filed.

PRESBYTERY DOES NOT FAVOR ORGANIC UNION

Resolution Passed at Sitting To-day—College is in Good Shape.

The Presbytery of Vancouver Island met again this morning in the First Presbyterian church with Rev. Dr. Kidd, the new moderator, in the chair. Rev. Dr. Mackay, principal of Westminster hall, addressed the Presbytery this morning on the work of the college. The outlook was shown to be most bright. It was shown that in the number of students and the outlook generally was far ahead of nearly every other college in the same stage of its history. At the present time 35 students who intend to enter the ministry have been enrolled for the next term. The report of the principal was most optimistic throughout, and was listened to with great interest by the members of the Presbytery.

Another subject brought up this morning was that relative to the proposed federation of churches in Canada. A resolution was submitted setting forth that while the Presbytery would favor the confederation of the denominations concerned, so as to economize as much as possible men and money, and prevent overlapping of work, it was not in favor of organic union.

The resolution provoked a long discussion in which the question of the union was discussed from all standpoints. The resolution was carried, setting forth as it did the ideas of the majority of those present.

The Presbytery is setting again this afternoon, and will likely finish its labors this evening.

VETOES ANTI-LIQUOR BILL.
Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Governor Patterson to-day vetoed the bill prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors after January 1st, 1910.

TRAVELLER IS IN TROUBLE WITH FIRM

Julius H. Frank Alleged to Be Short in Accounts With Simon Leiser & Co.

Julius H. Frank, a commercial traveller in the employ of Simon Leiser & Co., was arrested at his residence, Davis street, this morning by Detective Clayards, charged with fraudulently appropriating sums amounting to \$2,563.96 on the information of Herbert Macklin, joint manager of Simon Leiser & Co.

The warrant sets out eleven charges against accused, that in September last he collected for the firm the following sums which he failed to turn into the office: From A. Heget, Nanaimo, \$43.25; Louis Tesini, Extension, \$59.19; S. Zinich, Ladysmith, \$58.50; Marochie Bros., Cumberland, \$202.44; A. Labloux, Wellington, \$18.85; W. Hogan, Nanaimo, \$82.31; George Rosewall, Nanaimo, \$44.70; Wing Fong, Nanaimo, \$30; D. Bishop, Nanaimo, \$87.37; Fraser & Bishop, Union Bay, \$529.26, and Sing Kee Jan & Co., Union Bay, \$100, of which he paid into the firm \$58.02.

—Don't fail to mark your ballot to-morrow for Walter Walker for School Trustee.

Dr. Fred N. Steen, formerly located at Dominion hotel, has removed to 438 Kane street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent in to this column up to 3 p. m. at 1 cent per word per insertion. No advertisement for less than 10 cents. Telephone 1200.

RAZORS—Ground and honed to perfection. Wilson, Locksmith, 102 Broad.

FOR SALE—Tires, springs and wheels for all kinds of baby carriages and go-carts. Waites Bros., Fort street.

WANTED—Loan of \$2,500 or \$3,000 on improved farm property. Interest 1 per cent. Apply T. P. McConnell, cor. Government and Fort street, upstairs.

TO LET—Well furnished suite of house-keeping rooms, heated by furnace. No children. 1,750 Yates street.

TO RENT—Six-roomed house, modern South Turner street, \$17.50. G. C. B. Bagshaw, agent, 614 Fort street.

FOR SALE—An exceptional general purpose horse, standard bred, six years old, 12 hands, weight about 1,200 pounds, free from vice of any kind. Absolutely safe as to automobiles or tramcar, without blinkers or check rein. Very fast and strong roadster, good under saddle, very fast walker, and will work in heavy harness. Box 92 Times office.

SNAP—New home in the city, five minutes from City Hall, choice lot in choice location, five rooms and modern. Reduced for to-day and to-morrow to \$1,000. On terms. T. P. McConnell, cor. Government and Fort streets, upstairs.

CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER, COMMERCIAL MANAGER, experienced, cleared and capable, wants position. Apply E. W. Post Office Box 313, Victoria.

WANTED—Situation by a steady man as coachman or groom; useful around gentleman's place. Box 93, Times.

WANTED—Girl for housework (mornings). 31 Fisguard street.

WANTED—A fourth class engineer. Apply Victoria Chemical Co.

TALK to a man through his appetite and you please him every time. That's what Al. Belanger is doing at the Olympia Cafe, 514 Yates street. Have you been there yet?

LOST—On Sunday, white fox terrier bitch, black ears. Anyone having it in their possession will be prosecuted. Reward \$100. 2,311 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—A good building lot 60x120, no rock, splendid soil, between two car lines. Price \$300. Fifty dollars down, balance \$20 per month at 6 per cent. interest. Apply owner, 1,033 Parkington street.

WANTED—5 to 10 acres cleared in fruit and with five or six-roomed house, not too far from city. Apply "Ranch," P. O. Box 423.

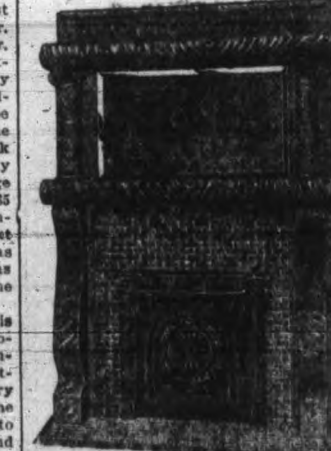
WANTED—A good man to canvass life insurance. Apply stating experience. "Insurance," P. O. Box 423.

WANTED—Two gentlemen to share double bedroom, with board. 226 Fort street, near rink.

FOR SALE—Lot 5, block 12, Rockland Park, double frontage, less than one mile from city hall, near new school site. Price, \$200. Easy terms. Apply Geo. L. Powers, 1,033 Hillside avenue.

MILLENNIAL DAWN—Interested party wishes to ascertain place of meeting. Leave information at Box 910, this office.

NOW TURN TO THE CLASSIFIED PAGE—Next to the last. It's full of interesting news—jammed full.



SEE US FIRST ABOUT YOUR MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES

FOR THAT HOME OF YOURS
We also carry LIME, CEMENT and all BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Raymond & Sons

613 PANDORA ST.
Phone 272

Not a Bad One Among the Lot

YE OLDE FIRM HEINTZMAN & CO.
NORDHEIMER
JEW SCALE WILLIAMS
STEINWAY, PALMER, DOMINION
PIANOS
Prices \$65.00 Upwards.
Sold on Easy Terms.

M. W. Waitt & Co. Ltd.

The House of Quality. HERBERT KENT, Manager.

SPRING 1909 IS AT HAND

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES BY SOWING

Sutton's Seeds

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd

The Monarch Carbinator Air Gas Machine

GIVES A CLEAN GAS FOR LIGHTING

Can Also Be Used for Cooking

By using MONARCH machine for Cooking and Lighting in an ordinary home of six rooms rarely exceeds \$1.50 to \$2 per month.

No danger from asphyxiation.
Rate of insurance not affected.
In two styles. Storage machine for large buildings and heavy duty, and College machine adapted for private home use.

FACTORY:
831 FISGUARD STREET

For information call at factory or address:
P. O. Box 404, Victoria, B.C.

OSTEOPATHY

Osteopathy cures when other methods of treatment fail to give relief.

If you want Genuine Osteopathy, take treatment of one holding diploma from a recognized college. FRED. N. STEEN, D. O., of American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

DR. A. T. STIFF, FOUNDER, OFFICE:
848 Broughton or Kane St.
Phone 5124.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for Victoria City at their next sitting for an absolute transfer of the license to sell liquor by retail at the premises known as St. George's Inn, on the Esplanade Road, Victoria, B. C., from the late Thomas Griffiths to the undersigned Alice Griffiths.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 2nd day of February, 1909.
ALLICE GRIFFITHS.

WESCOTT BROS.

649 Yates St.

Ladies Who Make Their Own Blouses

Will find here a grand collection of materials at prices that need only to be told to bring a multitude of buyers. Materials as cheap as perfect quality warrants. We like to extend the dollars of the discriminating. Here are excellent values in Zephyrs, Shirtings, etc.

ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, all colors, checks, stripes, etc. Per yard, 15c; 12 1/2c. 10c
FLANNELETTES, excellent goods, plain white with pink and blue stripes, etc. Per yard, 15c, 12 1/2c. 10c

ENGLISH FLANNELETTES, splendid qualities, all the popular stripes, 33 inches wide. Per yard, 20c and 15c. 15c
HEAVY SHIRTING GINGHAMS, just the fabric for thrifty purchasers, unparalleled value at, per yard, 20c, or 6 yards for \$1.00
APRON GINGHAMS, the desirable dark and light blue shades, 42 inches wide. Grand bargains at, per yard, 20c and 15c.

WESCOTT BROS.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

**Vancouver Brand
Portland Cement****Jelly Powders**

PURE GOLD JELLY POWDERS

Are the popular family desert; everybody likes them; they save much time; you simply add hot water and set aside to cool. All flavors.

INSPECT OUR WINDOW

3 Packages for 25c**The Family Cash Grocery**

COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS. PHONE 312

Troublesome Clocks

Perhaps yours is not as satisfactory as you could wish. When you want the right time you have to go to some one else's clock to get it. And maybe yours stops every once in a while, and you can't see any reason for it.

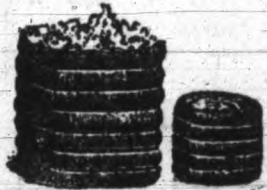
If this is so, telephone our Watch Department, No. 118, and we will remedy the trouble. Our charges are as moderate as good workmanship allows.

REDFERN & SONS,

1009 GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

**London and Lancashire
Fire Insurance Company.**

Capital \$11,142,875. Security, \$21,163,600

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.
VICTORIA VANCOUVER**Engine Room Supplies.****Cotton Waste
Swart's Packings
Asbestos Goods
Lubricating Oils
Etc., Etc.****FOR STEAMER, MILL, MINE
OR SMELTER****E. B. MARVIN & CO.**

THE SHIP CHANDLERS 1206 WHARF ST.

**Headquarters
for Choice
Nursery
Stock**

Practically all the fruit for which first-class prizes were awarded at the recent Victoria Exhibition was grown on trees obtained from this Nursery. We have now the finest and best assorted stock of all kinds of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Stock in this province. Visit nursery at Carey Road, or write for Catalogue and price list.

The Taylor Mill Co

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Dealers in Lumber, Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building Material.
Mill Office and Yard, North Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
P. O. Box 628 Telephone 544**U. S. NAVAL CAPTAIN
TO BE COURT-MARTIALED****Charged With Being Intoxicated
While Attending a
Reception at Gibraltar**

Gibraltar, Feb. 2.—The captain of one of the United States battleships composing the fleet under Rear-Admiral Sperry is to-day under arrest on board his own vessel, and will be tried by court-martial on a charge preferred by one of the rear-admirals of the fleet, that he was under the influence of intoxicants at a reception given a few days ago on shore. This captain was relieved from duty by the rear-admiral immediately after the reception and the executive officer was placed in command. The ship was brought into Gibraltar by the executive officer. The court will meet on board one of the battleships to-morrow. The captain in question denies the charge. His defence will be that he was under a heavy strain during the last run of his vessel on account of rough weather. On the day of the reception he had been on the bridge since four o'clock in the morning. He did not drink anything during the day.

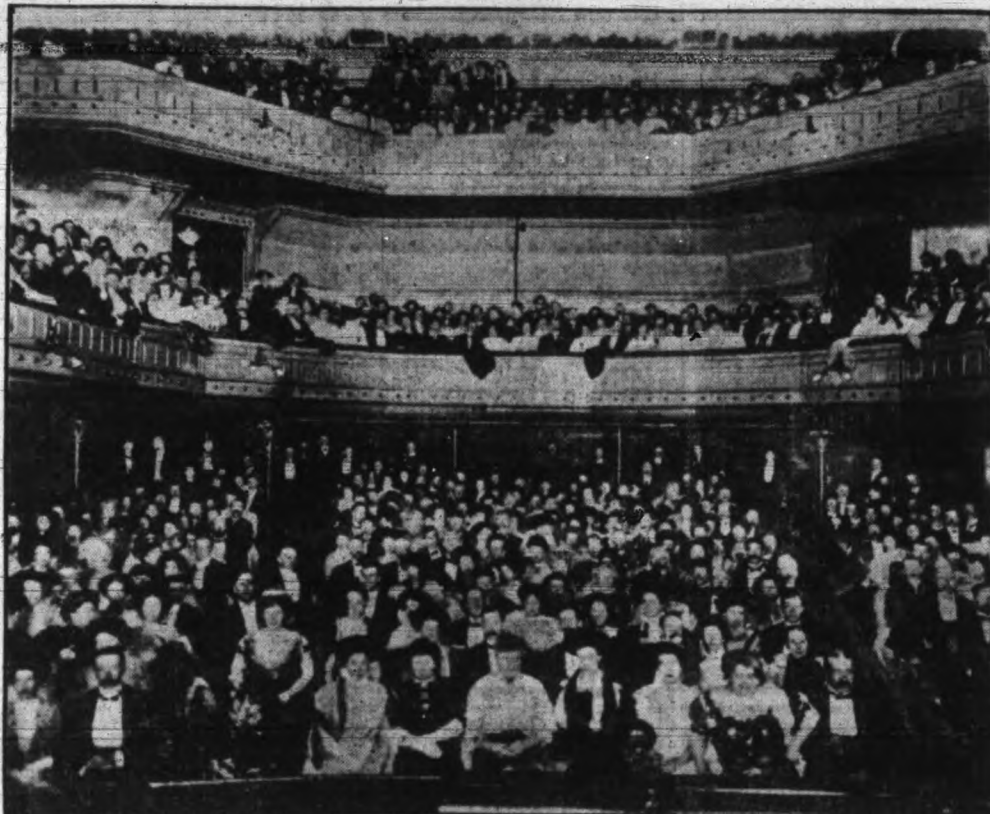
D. S. HATTERS' STRIKE.

Manufacturers to Offer Situations to Operatives as Individuals.

New York, Feb. 2.—The official announcement of the intention of the Associated Hat Manufacturers to reopen their factories and "offer situations to operatives as individuals" was made to-day. The announcement declared that this action was decided upon because the hat manufacturers are convinced that it is the purpose of the United Hatters of America, the Hatters' Union, to disregard an agreement that the union label should not be removed from any factory without ten days' notice to the manufacturer.

Straits, Call Meeting.
South Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 2.—A meeting of the striking hatters here has been called for this afternoon to discuss the manufacturers' statement issued in New York to-day.**SHIPPING TIED UP AT COLON.**

Colon, Feb. 2.—A heavy northern wind has been blowing here since yesterday, compelling all the steamers in port to leave their docks and anchor in the roadstead. The Panama railroad steamer Colon arrived here yesterday.

**VICTORIANS HEAR MME. GADSKI**

Above is a reproduction of a flashlight photograph taken at the conclusion of the concert given under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society last Wednesday evening. Mme. Gadski and her accompanist are seated in the aisle on the left of the picture.

and he partook sparingly of the wine served at the dinner which preceded the reception. Fatigue was responsible for his appearance. It is expected that the court will render a decision to-morrow. Washington Not Notified.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Naval officials declare they have not received any information from Admiral Sperry disclosing the identity of the captain of one of his battleships who is to be court-martialed on the charge of being under the influence of intoxicants. Under the rules of naval procedure, the commanding officer is not compelled to report to the department at Washington the various steps in a court-martial case, only the verdict of the court is transmitted. The maximum penalty on conviction for drunkenness on duty is dismissal, while for an ordinary case of intoxication while off duty the maximum punishment is a loss of ten months.

Identity of Accused.
Gibraltar, Feb. 2.—The name of the accused officer is Edward F. Qualtrough, captain of the battleship Georgia. The charges were preferred by Rear-Admiral Wright, commander of the second division of the battleship squadron. The Georgia is the flagship of the second division of the fleet.**AUTHOR'S SUICIDE.**

No Explanation For Rash Act of J. G. Speed.

Meadhan, N. J., Feb. 2.—John G. Meadhan, the author and journalist, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head while in his bedroom in the Phoenix House here to-day. He left no explanation of his act. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Dudley Gray, of Morristown. Mr. Speed was a grand-nephew of Keats, the poet.

**Take Hall's
Sarsaparilla****AND KEEP WELL**

It is composed of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Prickly Ash, Iodides Potassium and Iron with other equal valuable remedies.

**A POWERFUL PURIFIER
OF THE BLOOD**

Best known preparation to banish pimples, blotches, salt rheum, ring worm, ulcers, scrofula, etc.

100 FULL DOSES, \$1.

HALL & CO.
Central Drug Store
N. E. Cor. Yates and Douglas
Tel. 201.

New York and anchored in the roadstead, but owing to the high seas running she has not yet had communication with the shore. The French, the Royal Mail and all other liners are delayed. The Oceanic with more than 300 tourists on board is due to-morrow but her passengers will not be able to land unless the weather moderates.

WAR BALLOON APPROPRIATION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The house of representatives to-day, by a vote of 90 to 161, reversed its former action and struck from the army appropriation bill the additional \$500,000 for war balloons and airships authorized last week.

MONTREAL BANK CLEARINGS.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 2.—Montreal bank clearings for the month of January totalled \$124,935,525, compared with \$116,198,937 for the same month last year and \$128,194,689 in 1907.

WHITEMAN'S CURSE AND CURE.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 2.—Twenty Sisseton Indians will leave the Keeley Institute to-day to return to their reservation in South Dakota. The white man taught these Indians to drink whisky, so they came to the whiteman to cure them of the whisky habit.

THREAD PLANT BURNS DOWN.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Seneca Falls says: "The Cast Thread Company's plant in this village was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at \$90,000."

MORE GOLD FOR ARGENTINE.

New York, Feb. 2.—Goldman Sachs & Company engaged to-day \$850,000 in gold coin for shipment to the Argentine Republic.

FRENCH AIRSHIP TRIALS.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—Armand Zeppelin, the French aviator, made four successful aeroplane flights to-day. Each time he covered a distance of nearly a mile, at a height of from 20 to 40 feet. He did not, however, succeed in making turns on his course.

**Sleep
Like a Top**

Don't lie awake with the remedy at your elbow. To banish wakefulness, nervous starts, bad dreams—to sleep soundly and waken refreshed—take

**Beecham's
Pills**

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

**PROTEST AGAINST
FRANCHISE LAWS****Public Meeting Passes Resolutions
and Appoints
Committee.**

There was a rather small attendance in the council chamber of the city hall last night for the purpose of protesting against the action of the legislature in disenfranchising the women householders and the old men. Much interest was taken in the proceedings, and those present showed by the applause given the speakers that they were in earnest in this matter.

Mayor Hall called the meeting to order soon after 8 o'clock. While regretting the presence of so few, he said they were an influential few. Personally, the mayor said, he was in favor of equal suffrage. He had to leave to attend a meeting of the health and morals committee of the city council, so A. J. Clyde was called to the chair until his return.

Bishop Perrin, on being called upon,

show a more progressive spirit. She was pleased to hear the Bishop say the women were capable of intelligently exercising the franchise. Women were amenable to the laws and they should take a hand in making those laws. That they should not do so she claimed was neither fair nor just, and she wondered at the blindness of the men in not allowing it.

The members of the legislature, told them that the men would never stand for taxing the women, as they would have to pay the tax themselves. When speaking to a gentleman on the subject a short time ago, she had assured him that the women would not give up the fight while they were above ground. She hoped the men would now take the matter up.

Mrs. McNaughton endorsed the resolution, which then passed without opposition, and the following committee was appointed to interview the government: Mayor Hall, Joseph Perrin, Mrs. Spofford, ex Aldermen Gleason and Weston, Mrs. Gleason, Bishop Perrin, H. D. Helmcken and Mrs. C. E. Cooper.

The case of the old men was then taken up by Joseph Perrin, who said he felt rather out of place and could not understand how he should have been singled out to stand up for the old men. He was rather annoyed that more had not turned out. He was convinced that the roll was bad in point of law. Votes had been sold at \$2 apiece, and other irregularities brought about. Many doubts were created by the reading of the act. The doubt was emphasized by Judge Spinks in the upper country. The municipal authorities would not take the \$2 from some, while they took it from others.

Mr. Perrin said he represented over one hundred old men who were in the same position as himself. They were kept from voting through a decision of the Chief Justice.

With regard to the claims put forward by old men, Mr. Perrin said it was to the old men they came in the last resort for advice and help. Many men voted whose property was mortgaged beyond its value. He was astonished that the grey heads and grey beards had not come out to ask for the vote.

Mr. Perrin also expressed his opinion that women should have votes. After thinking and mending the franchise act for many years the legislature could do nothing better than jump off the heads of the lady voters. A member for Victoria had tried to alter the Municipal Election Act, a disgraceful thing. (Hear, here; shame.) They were fighting for a cause which they would eventually win. Acres would not always control. Every child should have a right to a foothold in land. He believed the old Jewish method was better than ours. "It is wise to listen to the advice of the old men, even though there be upstarts in authority and a beardless attorney-general," said Mr. Perrin.

He then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by A. Mel-drum, and carried with enthusiasm: "Whereas it has been decided that in consequence of the ambiguous phraseology of the legislature in defining the householders' qualification for municipal franchise that men over 50 years of age are disqualified, whereby a large number of most reputable citizens of this city were disfranchised at last civic elections;

"Be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting clear representation be forthwith made to the provincial government calling upon it to pass proper remedial legislation to correct the said act of injustice."

Ex-Mayor Morley looked upon the action against the old men as the greatest insult which would react against the movers therein. In 1906 and 1907 there was an unanimous vote taken on the matter of adult suffrage. He felt it almost impossible to frame an act which could not be twisted. He believed in adult suffrage for both men and women.

The meeting then adjourned.

**HELPFUL
ADVICE**

You won't tell your family doctor the whole story about your private illness—you are too modest. You need not be afraid to tell Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., the things you could not explain to the doctor. Your letter will be held in the strictest confidence. From her vast correspondence with sick women during the past thirty years she may have gained the very knowledge that will help your case. Such letters as the following, from grateful women, establish beyond a doubt the power of

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

to conquer all female diseases.

Mrs. Frank Emsley, Lindsay, Ontario, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "When I wrote to you some time ago, I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had inflammation of the feminine organs and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman."

"I most heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer with female troubles."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.
For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.**When buying your Piano
insist on having an
"OTTO HIGEL"
Piano Action****THREE CHOICE HOMES**

One less than half a mile from the City Hall, near the new City Park, 5 large rooms, reception hall, scullery and pantry, linen closets, large attic, could be divided into three more rooms, and large basement, with very choice lot.

Price, \$3,300
One on Harbinger ave., \$3,400
One on Davis St., \$2,600
**MOORE & WHITTINGTON
CONTRACTORS**
Phone A795, Residence A680, Mill B1196**Christie's Biscuits**The name "CHRISTIE"
Signifies the best quality and flavor.
Not the CHEAPEST, but the BEST.
Our factory is noted for its CLEANLINESS
And nothing but the FINEST MATERIALS
Are used in the manufacture
Of our goods.**Christie, Brown & Co., Limited.**
TORONTO, CANADA.**Victoria Turkish Baths**

821 FORT STREET.

'PHONE 1856.

Are Now Open**HOURS FOR LADIES ONLY**

Are Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., with lady attendants.

**LUMBER THE
CARPENTER LIKES**

Is piled shed high in our yard—sometimes. As a rule it's kept moving, so great and steady is the demand for it. No matter how much we sell, though, we're bound that every shik and board leaving this place shall be thoroughly seasoned and of the quality you want under chisel and saw. This card solicits your orders, large or small.

JAMES LEIGH & SONS
Mills, Office and Yard,
Foot of Turner St., Rock Bay.

The Daily Times

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THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.
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By mail (exclusive of city) \$2.00 per annum
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Address changed as often as desired.

COMOX-ATLIN ELECTION.

Our esteemed morning contemporary is in an irascible mood at the present time. We do not wonder at that; nor at its disposition to vent its pent-up feelings in strong language and bold assertions. This morning the Colonist tells its readers that what the Times said about the attitude of the Conservative convention recently held in Victoria towards the Comox-Atlin election was not true. We beg to express our doubts respecting the ability of our contemporary to dogmatize upon this matter. Possibly recent events have not tended to establish its position of late very doubtful—as an authority upon questions with which the Conservative party has to do. In making the statement that the convention alluded to accepted the views of the Vancouver News-Advertiser upon the subject of the Comox-Atlin contest, we were guided by a dispatch which appeared in the columns of the Vancouver Province, a Conservative newspaper with respect to whose standing there is no manner of doubt. We admit that the Times was not represented at the convention. Consequently it could not speak of its own knowledge of what actually took place. But it accepted an authority which appeared to be reliable. In any case our contemporary will not deny that the convention did not decide upon the nomination of a candidate nor that the leading members of the local government disapproved the idea of putting a candidate in the field against the Minister of Inland Revenue. Possibly the sentiments of the ministers in thus accepting the views of the News-Advertiser and rejecting the counsel of the Colonist, coupled with recent events at Ottawa, which have not added to our contemporary's fame for either veracity or common worldly discretion, had some direct relation to its ugly mood, clumsily exhibited, this morning.

SIMPLY DID THEIR DUTY.

British seamen, from captain down, on board the stricken liner Republic, received a splendid reception from the public when they landed at the port of New York. The acclamation of the crowd of admirers was very embarrassing to the modest British sailors, who claim they simply did their duty to passengers and owners in maintaining strict discipline and standing by their vessel while there remained the remotest prospect of saving her. But blood will tell. When the fact is considered that ten hours were necessary to complete the transfer of the passengers from the Republic to the ships which had rushed to her assistance on receipt by wireless telegraph of the news of the mishap, it is easy to understand that had not the officers and crew did their duty as British seamen understand duty, a terrible toll of human life might have been taken by the sea. Had the Republic been manned by a crew of foreigners, lacking the inspiration of the honorable traditions behind the mercantile and naval services of Great Britain, they might have acted quite as noble a part, but beyond question cases have arisen in which the seamen of continental nations have not risen to the occasion. Conditions of navigation have changed with the advent of "modern improvement," but the ancient spirit still survives. England yet expects each man to do his duty. The expectation is not vain.

The Russian Douma is a comparatively recent Parliamentary creation, which may account for the turbulence of its discussions. Wait till the Turkish Parliament finds itself, however, and then the fur will fly.

ANOTHER FLOURISHING CANADIAN BANK.

The most reliable of all business barometers in any country are the annual statements of the banks doing business in that country. The readings of the glass in Canada indicate very promising prospects for the future. The Times has published the statements of several of the leading banks of Canada, and while in general it may be admitted that the business for the past year has been affected in a slight degree by the general world-wide business depression, yet the decline in business activity has been felt in a very moderate degree compared with what might have been expected in such a sympathetic sphere as trade and industry.

We publish in another column to-day the annual report of the Royal Bank of Canada, one of the most progressive and aggressive of our national financial institutions. In every respect this statement is a most satisfactory one. It outlines the business of the year and indicates the determination of the management to share to the fullest extent, consistent with banking traditions of conservatism, in the commercial development of all parts of the Dominion. Locally ample preparation has been made for the progressive business movement now dawning upon the Island of Vancouver. As our readers are doubtless aware, the Royal Bank has acquired a valuable property upon Government street, upon which it purposes erecting premises in keeping with surroundings and the volume of business it has acquired in the city of Victoria.

As indicative of the marked success which has attended the operations of the Royal Bank during the year and the confidence the public reposes in it, we have simply to state that premiums obtained upon new issues of stock will increase the reserve fund to an amount approximating six millions of dollars. The paid-up capital, which is three million nine hundred thousand dollars, it is proposed to raise to five millions of dollars.

The Toronto Monetary Times, one of the leading financial journals of Canada, alludes as follows to the annual statement:

"Of the bank statements for last year that have yet been issued, that of the Royal Bank is one of the few showing an increase of profits over 1925. Concurrent with this is an improvement in practically every item of the accounts, the liquid assets being now \$21,944,440, equal to 58.60 per cent. of the total liability to the public. Deposits have grown by over four million dollars, and the amount of specie and Dominion government notes held is greater by just one and a half millions, and the total assets have increased by over four millions. The successful operations of the twelve months have enabled the directors to raise the reserve fund to \$4,600,000 by the addition of \$210,000. This is nearly 118 per cent. of the paid-up capital, which remains at \$1,800,000."

The actual net profits amounted to \$746,775, as compared with \$742,034, the ratio of the paid-up capital being in both cases 19 per cent. With the balance of \$155,910 brought forward from last account there is a total of \$903,685, out of which is paid the usual 10 per cent. dividend and other appropriations. The Officers' Pension Fund this year received \$25,000, that is, \$5,000 more than in 1925; \$200,000 is written off bank premises account, an addition already indicated is made to the reserve fund, and a balance of \$75,685 is carried forward.

The combined deposits by the public aggregate \$27,720,291, comparing with \$23,205,789 the previous year. The amount of note circulation stands at a slightly lower figure; the decrease, due doubtless to the trade recession, being \$97,500. The surplus funds of the bank have been disposed of in a manner which will satisfy the most exacting critics. With call loans reduced by over half a million, advances on domestic commercial paper have been increased by nearly \$900,000, the amount thus loaned being \$26,736,165. Bank premises are valued at \$1,150,924. This is \$269,237 more than a year ago, the difference probably being represented by the bank's fine new building on King street, Toronto, opened during the course of the year.

Representatives of the United States government have been instructed to protest against the proposal of the French government to largely increase the import duties upon American goods entering the ports of the European republic. Our friends across the line do not take kindly to the idea of being compelled to swallow a homeopathic dose of their own medicine. It is quite interesting to observe the most highly protectionist country in the world objecting to a sister nation adopting the principle of "adequate protection." The Canadian government seems to have known what it was doing when it entered into that much-condemned (on the part of the opposition) treaty of trade and commerce with France. We shall obviously reap another advantage in having in place a business government which keeps a watchful eye upon the trade tendencies of other nations.

President-elect Taft is on the job at Panama, and it may be surmised that the dirt is flying in great clouds from the excavations. The advisers of the future president, all engineers of repute, have passed their word that the canal is being constructed upon safe scientific lines and that it will be completed by the year 1918. These gentlemen may be over sanguine, but nobody has any doubts that the ditch will be dug and that it will prove of great benefit to the commerce of all portions of this continent.

The construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, it is estimated, would cost one hundred millions of dollars, not so much as the improved canal through New York state. But Canada has some other big national transportation projects on her hands which must be completed before turning attention to future great projects. The Georgian Bay Canal can wait.

Qualified electors should not overlook the fact that to-morrow they will have an opportunity of selecting a school trustee in place of Mr. L. Taft, disqualified. Apparently but very little interest is being taken in the contest, yet school trustees are not by any means the least important of our civic representatives.

FASCINATION.

(Montreal Herald.)

To an old parliamentary hand, there is a lot that is interesting in this fierce attack of new Western members upon Sir Wilfrid. They are right to do it now if they are going to do it at all, for after they have sat there awhile they will fall under the spell and will have no heart for the task. These new men have come East full of the idea that "Laurierism" is something desperately wicked, that they hate it with a deep hate, and that it is their bounden duty to say to his face that they and their constituents in the election rage, decided were his shortcomings. Fierce breathings of battle blow strong across the green carpet. And Sir Wilfrid—well, Sir Wilfrid gives himself up utterly to the enjoyment of a new sensation. He has been there a long time, and his poet locks have thinned and whitened in a waste of commonplace. No wonder he is keen to recognize a new note, and to listen to it with evident enjoyment. He sits there, the reports say, with the air of one who had no other object in life than to understand exactly how these new men feel about things, how angry the British Columbia men are about Asiatic immigration, how bitterly the prairie men really hate Mr. Sifton, how sincerely all of them think Laurier the worst enemy of his country. Every one of them can write home that he was attentively listening to Sir Wilfrid (a compliment every one of their families will rate pretty high). But, and this is where the spell comes in, never again will these men rise up to annihilate the man with the grave appreciating eyes, the courteous word, the winning smile. They will have to be another grist of new-comers for that.

What Other People Think

PARK BOWLING GREEN.

To the Editor:—The enclosed is a copy of the petition sent January 22nd to the Mayor. They ordered it to be transmitted to the board of parks commissioners. It is the one mentioned in the letter sent me by order of the board by Mr. W. J. Dowler, secretary to the board. Mr. Dowler is also C. M. G., Clerk of the municipal council.

Mr. Editor, I consider the petition worthy of publication. It with the information published in the Times yesterday, the history will be made complete in date.

J. S. HELMCKEN.
Victoria, B. C., February 2nd, 1926.

Possibly there may be a couple of town lots still left for sale. A bowling green may be of any dimension—it is simply a lawn. It only requires about sixty feet square of this lawn to play a game of bowls on—about half of an ordinary town lot. This is coming down from the sublime to the ridiculous. Why want the park?

Victoria, B. C., January 22nd, 1926.
The Honorable the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen:—The attached astounding paragraph in approved in the Victoria Times of yesterday. From this it appears that a private club, called the "Beacon Hill Bowling Club," are about erecting a club house inside Beacon Hill park and on a piece of land apparently surrendered for their private purpose and use, and not for the use of the public.

Your petitioner, the undersigned, one of the public interested in the public Beacon Hill park, humbly yet strenuously protests against the situation of this or any other portion of the aforesaid park, for the purposes of a private company for private purposes.

It need hardly be said that such an alienation or usurpation is contrary to the intent and meaning of the donors of the park, viz., the Hudson's Bay Co., for the public in general, and of which charter your honorable body are the trustees.

It cannot be asserted by any one that any private bowling green in the park is for the benefit of the public in general. All the public will get will be a permit to see the bowling, and perhaps on stated occasions get refreshments wholesale, retail, and exportation, but during the interregnum what use may be made of this building?

Other private companies of a like nature exist, who have ground of their own

and there is no reason why this bowling green company should not purchase land for their purpose in a similar manner instead of trespassing on the public Victoria park. If once this cadging is agreed to it will form a frightful precedent for others to do or attempt to do the same thing, and the park becomes dotted over by chartered private companies, under the fictitious and deceptive plea of their being public benefactors.

As to the club house, such just as well be erected outside the park, as a public street is as close proximity and there is plenty of land for the bowling green, and the site would have to be purchased. Well, let this private company do as others have done before them.

Your petitioner therefore very earnestly asks that your honorable body will immediately take steps to prevent the building of the private club house on the public park, and further will cancel any agreement which may have unfortunately been made in respect of the bowling green, and further will preserve intact Beacon Hill park, and as trustees hand it down intact to future generations for whom it will be available.

I remain, your obedient servant,
J. S. HELMCKEN.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Men Who Will Represent Canada at International Congress.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Canada's representatives to the International Congress on the conservation of the natural resources of the continent to be held at Washington two weeks hence, will be the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. Clifford Sifton and Mr. Beland, M. P. The secretary of the Canadian section of the congress will be R. E. Young, of the Dominion land branch interior department.

ANTI-ORIENTAL

DEBATE AT SACRAMENTO

Drew Bill Attracts Large Crowd to Assembly Hall.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 3.—As the four hour hearing of the Drew and Allenland bill approached this morning the assembly galleries became crowded with auditors. Many members gave seats on the floor to their wives and friends. The early hours of the morning session were occupied by regular business, but there was a current of excitement over the coming debate on the question. Assemblyman Richard Meese, of Anaheim, completed early in the day his compilation of statistics to be used in his speech opposing the Drew bill. He had with him a mass of figures showing the value of property owned by aliens in California and numerous suggestions made by Senator Stanton and other House leaders.

WASHINGTON PASSES

ANTI-GAMBLING LAW

Olympia, Wn., Feb. 3.—The anti-race track gambling bill passed the senate to-day. The bill passed the House last week. The bill makes pool selling, bookmaking or conducting places where bets are made on horse races a felony and provides that possession of gambling paraphernalia is prima facie evidence of a violation of the act.

TANG SHAI YI IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 3.—Tang Shai Yu, the commissioner of the Chinese government who is on his way around the world, and who arrived here recently from the United States, paid his first visit to the foreign office yesterday afternoon, and was received by Foreign Secretary Grey. The call was not made in the official capacity of commissioner, as Tang Shai Yi has not yet received his exact instructions from the new administration in China.

GUGGENHEIM DIVORCE CASE.

New York, Feb. 3.—Justice Gerard, of the Supreme court to-day, appointed John Nash as referee in the suit brought by Grace Brown Guggenheim for an absolute divorce from William Guggenheim's claim that she is still the legal wife of the defendant, despite the granting of a divorce to her in the Illinois courts in 1920. In her suit she alleged that the Illinois decision was invalid, because she was not a bona fide resident of the state at the time.

HARRIMAN'S NEW HONORS.

New York, Feb. 3.—E. H. Harriman was to-day elected a member of the board of directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway and the Michigan Central railroad. In each case he succeeded, Samuel Barger, who has resigned.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Constantinople, Feb. 3.—The Russian embassy has communicated to the Porte, M. Ivolasky's financial plan for the settlement with Bulgaria. This plan has been submitted to the council of ministers for consideration.

SALUTARY MARRIAGE LAW.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 3.—A bill requiring that applicants for marriage licenses be provided with a certificate of good health from a licensed physician passed the senate yesterday.

Safety Razors

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00

A FINE STOCK OF SPLENDID BLADE RAZORS

Just the good, sure "Safeties" to please either old or young shavers. Come in and see them.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

GUNS, SMITHS, ETC.

1321 GOVERNMENT ST.

Our Toilet Sets at Special Prices

TOILET SETS, 8 pieces, with apple blossom, poppy and rose decoration, in dainty colors. Regular \$4.00 for \$2.90
TOILET SETS, 10 pieces, dahlia floral decoration, assorted colors. Regular \$3.00 for \$1.50
TOILET SETS, 6 pieces, gold lines and sprig pattern. Regular \$2.75, for \$2.00
TOILET SETS, 10 pieces, large size. Pink Poppy decoration. Regular \$5.00, February Sale \$3.75
TOILET SETS, 10 pieces, large size, Paris Blue Poppy decoration. Regular \$6.00, February Sale \$4.75

Dining Room Chairs Reduced

SUITES OF DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, in the Early English style, with morticed frame seats, covered in genuine cowhide leather. Reg. value \$56.50, February Sale \$45.20
SUITES OF DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, in the Early English style. Reg. value \$52.00, February Sale \$41.60
SUITES OF DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, in the "Mission" style. Regular value \$45.00, February Sale \$33.90
SUITES OF DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, in the Early English style. Regular value \$32.00, February Sale \$26.75
DINING-ROOM SUITES OF CHAIRS, in the Mission style. Regular value \$27.50, February Sale \$19.75
SUITES OF DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, in the golden finish; spring seats. Regular value \$75.00, February Sale \$58.50
SUITES OF DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, in the golden oak finish, morticed frame seats, genuine horsehide leather covered. Regular value \$32.00, February Sale \$26.75
DINING-ROOM SUITES, in the golden finish. Regular value \$27.50, February Sale \$19.75
DINING-ROOM SUITE, with solid saddle seats. Regular value \$22.50, February Sale \$18.50
Reg. value \$18.50, February Sale \$13.75
PLAIN DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, a big assortment, the February Sale prices ranging from 45c to \$1.90

February Prices on Mattresses

FULL SIZED MATTRESSES
FULL SIZED MATTRESSES, "D. S." pure white felt, superior to Ostermoor's. Regular value \$12.00, February Sale \$10.50
FULL SIZED MATTRESSES, "Cotton Special," fine quality. Regular value \$9.00, February Sale \$7.90
FULL SIZED MATTRESSES, "Victoria Wool," fine quality. Regular value \$8.00, February Sale \$7.75
FULL SIZED MATTRESSES, "D. S." pure white felt, superior to Ostermoor's. Regular value \$8.50, February Sale \$7.25
FULL SIZED MATTRESSES, Moss and Kapok. Regular value \$10.50, February Sale \$9.50
FULL SIZED MATTRESSES, Moss. Regular value \$8.00, February Sale \$6.75
FULL SIZED MATTRESS, "Cotton Combination," cotton both sides. Regular value \$4.50, February Sale \$3.90
FULL SIZED MATTRESS, "Cotton Top," cotton one side. Regular value \$3.50, February Sale \$2.75
FULL SIZED MATTRESS, "V. R. Special," cotton top. Regular value \$2.75, February Sale \$2.40

THREE-QUARTER MATTRESSES

THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, "D. S." pure white felt, superior to Ostermoor's. Regular value \$11, February Sale \$9.85
THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, "Victoria Felt," genuine felt. Regular value \$8, February Sale \$6.95
THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, "Cotton Special," fine quality. Regular value \$8.00, February Sale \$6.95
THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, "Victoria Wool," fine quality. Regular value \$7.50, February Sale \$6.75
THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, Moss and Kapok. Regular value \$8.50, February Sale \$7.50
THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, Moss. Regular value \$7.00, February Sale \$6.50
THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, "Cotton Combination," cotton both sides. Regular value \$4.25, February Sale \$3.85
THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, "Cotton Top," cotton one side. Regular value \$3.25, February Sale \$2.85
THREE-QUARTER SIZED MATTRESS, "V. R." Special, cotton top, regular value \$2.75, February Sale \$2.45

SINGLE-SIZED MATTRESSES

SINGLE SIZED MATTRESS, "D. S." pure white felt, superior to Ostermoor's. Regular value \$10, February Sale \$8.90
SINGLE SIZED MATTRESS, "Victoria Felt," genuine felt. Regular value \$7.50, February Sale \$6.85
SINGLE SIZED MATTRESS, Moss and Kapok. Regular value \$7.50, February Sale \$6.85
SINGLE SIZED MATTRESS, Moss and Kapok. Regular value \$7.50, February Sale \$6.85
SINGLE SIZED MATTRESS, Moss. Regular value \$6.50, February Sale \$5.75
SINGLE SIZED MATTRESS, "Cotton Combination," cotton both sides. Regular value \$4.25, February Sale \$3.85
SINGLE SIZED MATTRESS, "Cotton Top," cotton one side. Regular value \$3.25, February Sale \$2.95
SINGLE SIZED MATTRESS, "V. R." Special, cotton top. Regular value \$2.75, February Sale \$2.45

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Prize Medal and Diploma at World's Fair

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Dealers In
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CARVERS, with or without Cases.
SAWES, SCISSORS,
POCKET KNIVES,
SILVER-PLATED KNIVES,
FORKS, SPOONS, ETC.
TIN AND ENAMEL WARE,
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ENGLISH FANCY PASTRY CUTTERS
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Great Clearance Sale of Furniture—Bigger and Better Bargains Than Ever

To-day we are offering greater and better bargains than ever—we invite inspection and comparison—those who know us best know that we do not raise prices so as to show large discounts—regular prices on each article and sale price for cash on the little Red Tag—we will sell you any article shown in the window. The seven special bargains shown below cannot be duplicated for the price in this city. They are **REAL BARGAINS** and have nothing cheap about them except the price. The early buyer will get first choice, so be sure to shop early.

Dressing Table

Solid Quarter-Cut Golden Oak Lady's Dressing Table. A pretty piece suitable for any lady's room. Large bevelled plate mirror and convenient drawers. Regular price\$29

SPECIAL
\$19.75

House Desk

Solid Early English Oak House Desk, large writing space and fitted with convenient pigeon holes for stationery, etc. Drawer and shelf beneath for books. A very useful article in the home. Reg. price\$12

SPECIAL
\$8.00

Grandfather's Clock

Tall, Solid Oak Case Grandfather Clock. Strikes hours and halves on chime. First-class works, will make a fine addition to your hall. Regular price\$27

SPECIAL
\$19.00

White Sewing Machine

Two only at this price. Genuine White Rotary Family Sewing Machine, drop head and all the latest improvements. No better machine made. We have placed many of these machines in Victoria homes at the regular price of\$75

SPECIAL
\$40.00

Dresser

High Grade Solid Quarter-cut Golden Oak Dresser. This is a real good article at a very low price. Large base and fine bevel mirror, your choice of four designs. It was low priced at\$30

SPECIAL
\$19.00

China Cabinet

One only. Early English Oak China Cabinet. It is of generous proportions and it will gladden the heart of some housewife who wishes a place to keep her china and silverware. Regular price\$41

SPECIAL
\$26.00

Combination Secretary

Solid Quarter-cut Golden Oak Combination Desk and Bookcase. Every home has need of an article like this to hold books and provide a writing desk for the family. Has bevel plate mirror in back and large book space. Regular price\$27.50

SPECIAL
\$18.50

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The British American Trust Co., Ltd., are prepared to erect a modern, up-to-date office building on Douglas street, and the manager of the Victoria branch is prepared to entertain propositions from prospective tenants for offices in the proposed building, at the office of the company, corner Broad and View streets. The proposed building will be modern in every detail, particular care having been taken to have every office well lighted.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd
Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

FOLEY WINS FROM

MILLER IN EIGHTH

Victoria Boy Shows Speed and Has Lightning Punches.

Many in the A. O. U. W. hall last night took exception to the action of the chief of police in bringing to a close the boxing bout between Foley and Driver Miller, when Miller had been down twice in the eighth round and was up the second time at the count of eight. They argued that the bout is never over till a man has been down for ten. Miller, however, was not one of those and he said in his dressing room after the match that he was perfectly satisfied. His defeat he blamed to a heavy cold, which caused him lack of wind. He had a word to say in praise of Foley, whom he declares is a powerful hitter, and has a habit of getting there.

From the fifth round on there was nothing in it but Foley, and the punishment Miller received in the fifth during several fast rallies took all the steam out of his blows, which for the last three rounds, with the exception of an occasional blow, all landed weak. The first round was Miller's who gave a display of clever boxing, while Foley crouched and watched his man. The second round Foley certainly fooled Miller by stalling and staggering, and then coming like a whirlwind, sending blow after blow to Miller's face and head, until the bell sounded in wild cheering. Foley carried the fight into the Miller camp when the going rang, but Miller's old experience and ring generalship proved effective. He, however, found Foley just as tricky and quick. The fourth round was all Foley's, Miller acting on the defensive. Foley went after his man hard in the fifth, while Miller brought into play all his stock of big generalship to counter, clinch and block. Foley was exceptionally quick in getting in and out again and the round ended with several stirring rallies, at the close of which it was apparent that Miller had received several damaging blows.

The sixth and seventh round found no steam to Miller's work. He was not over eager to leave his corner, and in the seventh Foley was on him as he left the chair. He put Miller under the ropes towards the close of the round, and when Miller jumped in behind the referee and cleared wide to the other side, Foley sprang like a cat and reached his man in one bound. The seventh was a round in which Foley's arms shot out like lightning and reached his opponent several times before Miller was aware he had struck. Miller had no punch and was trying. The next round Foley put Miller to the floor with a right and left swing to the head, and upon his rising to the count of four sent in a left with a short jab from the right, which staggered

and dropped the Vancouver man for seven. He, however, swayed back and forth on rising the second time and was sent to his corner by the chief of police, and Harry Dodd awarded Foley the laurels.

The chief's action was taken on the ground that Victoria will not stand for prize fights or anything approaching brutality. Foley in defeating Miller again showed lightning speed, a capacity for taking hard punishment, and an intense desire to give it in return. Foley is not a scientific boxer. He is a natural born fighter, clever and speedy on his feet, as light as a cat and game as a lion. There is, however, a lesson he can take from Miller and that is his behavior in the ring. Foley will do well to keep quiet and not advise his supporters of how the battle is going, or pass remarks to his opponent. Miller's conduct in this respect stood out in wide contrast last night.

There was a preliminary of four rounds between Elwood and Fagan, which was a poor affair, and was called off in the fourth round.

Cove and Lauder Draw.

Calgary, Feb. 2.—Percy Cove and Billy Lauder fought a twenty-round draw here to-night before the largest attendance ever seen here. The exhibition was a first class one and the decision was popular with both boys and the spectators.

Stand to Meet Duffy.

(Special Correspondence.)
Nanaimo, Feb. 2.—Red Stander, the local boxer who three weeks ago obtained a decision over Foley in a 15-round contest, has practically agreed upon the terms of a bout with Sam Duffy. Duffy on the night of the Stander-Foley fight challenged the winner, and yesterday visited Nanaimo for the purpose of arranging a match. Sam's terms are 10 pounds, fifteen rounds with clean breaks, and the gate receipts to be apportioned 75 per cent. to the winner and 25 to the loser. Stander has agreed to these conditions, and the match will be brought off in three weeks' time, in the arena of the Athletic Club.

ENGLISH LIGHTWEIGHT

OUTPOINTS MEMSIC

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 2.—Fred Welsh, lightweight champion of England, outpointed George Memsic, of Illinois, in a ten-round bout at the Pacific Athletic Club last night. Memsic was on the aggressive, pushing the Englishman to the ropes several times, but was unable to land a knockout blow. Welsh used his cleverness to the advantage to avoid the blows of the Streater lad. He contented himself with landing light lefts to the face and rights to the body. The Englishman did not appear to be extending himself at any time and seldom did any damage.

OFFERS \$10,000 CUP

AS YACHTING TROPHY

Royal Canadian Club Receives Proposition From Wealthy Chicago Man.

"In order to rehabilitate the honor of American yachtsmen," as he puts it, a wealthy Chicago yachtsman has offered a \$10,000 cup for international competition for the 27-foot class on the lakes, says a Montreal exchange.

The Chicago man evidently is no sympathizer with the theory that Rochester is entitled to draw on the whole of the United States for a defender for the Canada's cup, providing the defender's owner can be made a member of their club. This was the contention which forced the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to withdraw their challenge for the Canada's cup recently, and the Chicago man evidently appreciates their stand.

He has offered to deposit \$10,000 for a cup to be held by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and the Illinois Athletic Club until won by a 27-footer. Then it is to be the absolute property of the winner. Such a trophy would be the greatest trophy ever offered in the yachting world, although the steep stakes raced for in some of the early Atlantic races exceed it in the actual cash amount involved.

"I have laid the offer before our committee," said Aemilius Jarvis, "but the lateness of the season is somewhat against its immediate acceptance. There is not time left to get a 27-footer properly designed, built, and tried out for the season of 1909."

BILLIARDS.

AID TO RIFLE SHOOTING.

At the present time warnings are coming from the highest soldiers in the land and those who have studied the question most closely that compulsory enlistment is in the air. There is, we are told, a writer in the World of Billiards, only one step between the extreme system and the old volunteer one, and that is the territorial army. We are bound to accept these statements as being in line with the truth and for the good of the nation generally. Efficiency in rifle shooting generally, just as the yeomen of Old England in medieval times excelled with the bow and arrow, is to be aimed at. This is a matter which should interest all billiard players—the younger men in a more practical sense, of course, than the elders.

The relationship between rifle firing and a stroke with the cue is a next-of-kin one. The sight and aim are taken in similar fashion. A steady pose is essential in either. The eyes run along the gun barrel as they do along the line of the cue. If there is the slightest suspicion of wobbling or wavering, the shot may go anywhere. When the cue is sent forward to strike the ball the billiard player may be said to have performed the same action as the rifleman in pulling the trigger of his rifle. Further, the billiard ball, sent upon its career on the cloth, is the equivalent of the bullet which comes from the mouth of the rifle. To take analogy further, the object-ball aimed at is the counterpart of the target or object at which the rifleman sends his leaden messenger.

In all respects, billiard playing and rifle firing stand in sympathy and bear a remarkable likeness in principle and purpose. I would recommend that every rifle range has its billiard table and every billiard saloon its rifle range. The value of sighting correctly would do away with those "one-eyed" billiard

players. The men who work the quick-firing guns, in the marine artillery especially, but any good rifle shot may stand as an example in point.

To the end that they may fit themselves to be of service to their country, to better their physical state, and, at the same time, perform the lesser but no less congenial task of improving their billiards, I advise all my readers, at this, the dawn of a new year, when good resolutions are in the forming, to do a course of rifle firing and observe the benefits when they are efficient that come to their hazard striking; for the best natural "potters" I have yet come across have been wearers of his Majesty the King's military uniform.

ATHLETICS

FEES FOR CLUBS.

The Victoria branch of the B. C. A. A. U. met at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Monday night with Dan O'Sullivan in the chair. Representatives from the affiliated clubs were present as follows: J. B. A. A. O'Sullivan; Y. M. C. A. A. J. Brace; Esquimalt, Lockley; Garrison, Sergt. Robertson; Beacon Hill, P. O'Rourke; Rendell's, Hutcheson; North Ward, Christopher.

The affiliation fee is \$5 to clubs following more than one line of sport and \$1 to clubs following one line only. The secretary will communicate with all clubs asking for their subscriptions. The clubs will be asked for a list of their members and a copy of their constitution. Meantime a committee has been appointed to draft the constitution of the new organization.

MARATHON PICTURES.

To the Sporting Editor: In view of the controversy regarding the injuriousness of long distance running, the very excellent moving pictures of the recent Olympic Marathon race being shown this week at the Victoria theatre should prove of great interest to local athletes.

ATHLETE.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NANAIMO VS. LADYSMITH.

(Special Correspondence.)
Nanaimo, Feb. 2.—The next big event in local football will be the meeting of the local rivals, Ladysmith and Nanaimo, in a P. C. A. game. The Ladysmith players have not given up hopes of yet getting the Pacific Coast championship, and the match is sure to be a fast one. In all probability it will be played here next Sunday if the ground can be got into shape for that day.

THE KENNEL.

JUDGES FOR PARLOR SHOW.

Three of the four judges for the exhibits at the parlor show to be held Friday night at the Sir William Wallace hall have been selected and the fourth will be secured to-day. J. W. Creighton will have jurisdiction over the spaniels, Mr. Lave will judge the cats and Mr. McLaurie has charge of the pointers and setters.

SETTER CLUB MEETING.

The Victoria Setter and Pointer Club will meet at the office of T. P. McConnell on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All those who have not yet joined are invited to be present, also members, as important business in connection with the success of these breeds of the spring show will be brought up.

A RECIPE FOR HEALTH.

This will prove invaluable to all who suffer from constipation. Eat moderately, breathe deeply, walk in the sunshine or at best the open air daily, smile freely, and take two Flax-lin every evening.
A neat aluminum box containing 25 at your druggists for 25c. Try them and be convinced.

NEW ZEALAND ADOPTS

NEW RUGBY RULES

Critic Declares Changes in Code Will Increase Unfair Play.

Some time ago the Times published a copy of the proposed changes to the football code in New Zealand and New South Wales. Since then the rules were adopted and the following comment arising out of a recent exhibition match when the rules were enforced for the first time, will be of interest to Rugby enthusiasts:

Although the council of the New Zealand Rugby Union have made several drastic changes in the rules, which will come into operation next season, the most revolutionary is a law, borrowed from the English Northern Union, forbidding half-backs, and, of course, three, to advance beyond "an imaginary line drawn through the back row" of forwards in a scrum. This rule will, of course, put an end to spilling, and is designed to increase the spectacular attractiveness of the game.

Under this rule a half-back will have a free hand to develop movements, and this fact will completely revolutionize the game. Forward play, in one sense, will vanish, and the game will consist in brief scrums, quick heeling and passing advances, in which the forwards of the side in possession will participate in the attack, and those of the other side will get across in defence. Such a game may be attractive, but it will not be Rugby football in the traditional and best sense.

Moreover, the rule will increase unfair play, especially as the other changes made (except the new rule compelling the referee to put the ball in) nearly all tend to produce a similar result.

The contrast offered by the new rule and the old rule, still of course, the "home" rule, as to half-backs, is rendered all the greater by the care which the international board has taken by circular letters, instructions to referees, and so forth, to preserve the legal right of the half to "speed" and "follow the ball out," and by rulings on the point by the different unions.

Thus, the international board has laid down that a half "should not be penalized who unintentionally over-runs the ball in a scrimmage," while there is a union ruling that "a player may play in any position, so long as he is on side, and does not obstruct his opponent; he may come up to a scrimmage, and attempt to hook the ball out with his foot, provided that his other foot is behind the ball."

The new rule creates a new and arbitrary form of "offside" opposed to the principle of off side, and, in fact, a contradiction in terms, for a man behind the ball cannot be off side.

HOCKEY.

LEAGUE GAME SATURDAY.

The Garrison and Victoria hockey teams will play at Oak Bay on Saturday in the B. C. hockey league matches. The match is the first between the local teams this year. The standing of the clubs is: Vancouver first with two wins, Victoria second with a win and a defeat, and Seattle and Garrison one defeat each.

BASKETBALL.

VICTORIA ON TOUR.

The Victoria Y. M. C. A. five played the first game of their tour last night against Vancouver and were beaten by 21 to 17, after a hard and fast game, in which the winners showed superiority in shooting for the basket. There was a big attendance. The Y. M. C. A. boys play at Bellingham to-night.

A SAILOR'S INGENUITY.

A primitive grinding machine, the work of a Norwegian sailor, is illustrated in the February Strand Magazine. It has a most interesting history. Some years ago a large sailing vessel with a cargo of wheat ran short of provisions and the crew found themselves, face to face with starvation. But this crisis was the means of bringing into play the ingenuity of one of the crew. Remembering the wheat with which the vessel was loaded, he set to work and constructed a primitive though effective grinding machine. With it he was enabled to grind enough of the grain to keep the twenty-six sailors alive for forty days. The case of the machine was made from a piece of solid wood hollowed out in the centre. This hollow was lined with pieces of tin made rough by means of a number of holes hammered in it. The rough tin was crossed at regular intervals with bands of wire to correspond with the roller running through the machine, which was also covered with rough metal and bands of wire. The little machine only measures about eighteen inches long by four inches high.

STARTLING STATEMENT

It's Statements Like That of H. Heyman, Kingston, Ont., That is Making Mi-on-na World Famous for Obstinate Stomach Complaints.

Mr. H. Heyman, 132 Colborne street, Kingston, Ont., says: "Mi-on-na is worth its weight in gold as a remedy to quickly cure long-standing cases of dyspepsia. For years I had suffered with 'my stomach' and could find no cure nor even relief. I could not eat anything, as it would sour and form gas on my stomach that had a pressure on the heart. Heavy pains would come around my sides and pit of my stomach. I was unable to sleep for this and there was nothing to relieve my miserable condition. I was weak and languid and would feel as tired in the morning as on going to bed and perspiration would break out all over my body. I would be so weak from vomiting that I would fall to my knees. My head would ache and spells of dizziness would leave me unable to see. Doctors had termed the trouble gastritis, but failed to benefit me. I tried Mi-on-na, which I procured at D. E. Campbell's on advice of a friend, which has cured me when all else failed. I am sound and well and feel grateful to Mi-on-na for my present health."

It's the known results obtained by Mi-on-na that places it far and away above all other remedies and confirms D. E. Campbell in offering to refund the money if Mi-on-na fails to cure stomach trouble 50 cents a box. Relief in twenty-four hours. D-3

CAUGHT THIEF BY ELECTRICITY.

Flashlight Took Photo of Milk Thief at Lancaster, Pa.

Country dairymen of Lancaster, Pa., have lost hundreds of bottles in the last few weeks, and they combined to catch the thief.

At the house where he was expected a trap was set, the bottles being connected with an electric wire.

A man was stationed to get a flashlight of the thief, and to work it on him the card was so arranged that the words, "Thou shalt not steal," would appear when the photo was developed.

The next morning a man was caught in the act, and the noise of the flashlight so scared him that he dropped the bottles and ran, but his photo was secured. His alleged accomplice is also charged with the offence.

LOST WILL DISCOVERED

AFTER MANY YEARS

A romantic explanation is given by the vicar of Alkham, England, of a change of owners of the Manor House, Capel, between Dover and Folkestone. For nearly two hundred years the Manor House had been in the possession of a family named Minet. When the last Mr. Minet died, in 1874, his will could not be found, and the property was sold, the Manor House being purchased by the Capel Morris family. Three years ago the missing will was found, and by its terms Capel was found to be strictly entitled. It has now been repurchased.

Interviewed, the vicar (the Rev. A. R. Jackson) said: "I have received the following, which explains the reasons why we have lost Mr. and Mrs. Capel Morris as parishioners. Personally, I feel the loss very much as they always took a very kindly interest in all that concerned the welfare of the parish, but I have reason to believe we shall find an equally good friend in the present owner. Nearly two hundred years ago, a young man of the name of John Minet came to Alkham as curate. His home was at Dover, where his father had fled from France during the persecution of the Protestants in 1588. The church and parish of Capel were served by this and his parents, owners of the Manor House made him welcome. Here he fell in love with their only child, with the sad result that he had to leave, and passed on to a curacy at Canterbury. Having been offered the living of Kythorne, near Dover, he returned to Capel and claimed his bride."

"After almost fifty years of happy married life, the vicar of long ago was brought back to her old home to be laid to rest among her own people. Her eldest surviving son, who had meanwhile inherited Capel through his mother's family, was less blessed than his parents, for he had early laid his young wife in her grave in the old church. He left Capel never to return, but the manor passed on as a cherished possession in the Minet family."

"When the last Mr. Minet died in 1874 his will could nowhere be found, and all his property was sold. Mrs. Morris of Abbotscote, on the edge of the cliff near Folkestone, purchasing the Manor House. Another branch of the Minet family, a number of neglected estates and chests were brought out and looked into. One of these lay the missing will. By its terms Capel was found to be strictly entitled. Its loss had been greatly regretted, and one of the daughters, wishing to fulfil her father's intentions, asked the Morris family if they would consent to her repurchasing the property. This has now been carried out."

The Minets were for 150 years the most important bankers in Dover. His parents, at his mansion, Mr. Minet, who represented Dover in parliament, entertained many distinguished visitors. After twenty-one years of exile, the vicar arrived at Dover on his way to ascend the throne, to which he had been restored, and was Mr. Minet's guest for the night. In the morning the King was joined at breakfast in the mansion by the vicar. Regrettably, some months later Mr. Minet had as his guests for the night the Emperor of Russia, who had landed in company with the King of Prussia, Marshal Bismarck, and a distinguished suite. The banking business was eventually acquired by the National Provincial Bank. For a long series of years the Morris were also well known in the district.—London Chronicle.

A DISAPPEARING PEOPLE

It is stated that in New South Wales only 2,347 aborigines remain—namely, 39 men, 69 women, and 78 children. To these may be added 4,613 half-castes. These figures are taken from a return of last year, and this shows that there has been a total decrease of 116 upon that of the previous year. The death rate among the natives proper is 25 over that of the births. The government has done all that it can to arrest the decline, but it seems as if the extinction of the race is only a question of time.

Two hundred and ten tons of honey, worth \$20,000, are the yearly produce of Ireland.

SHERLOCK HOLMES
AGAIN ON THE WIRE

(Continued from page 1.)

he will argue "let the other fellow prove it."

"What do you say?" "What effect will it have on his future as a politician?" Simply this, if he retains the seat it will be a stigma on his whole political career, for however innocent he may personally be, there is a very black stain on the validity of his honorable election; if you read up the biography of any politician you will assuredly find his actions during the earlier portions of his political career are determining factors in the judgment of his fellow men. Mr. Barnard can absolutely disassociate himself from contamination only by resigning. By the by, Watson, one advantage of the spiritualism in which I am now living is the facility with which I can communicate with the sub-conscious essence of the departed. Last night I vibrated an ethergram addressed to Will Shakespeare, Poet's Corner, Westminster—No, no, no! You blithering ass; not New Westminster—You people in the old country are mixing up with so much Canadian geography that you are forgetting your own—I mean Old Westminster, just across the way from the Aquarium. What is that you say? The Aquarium is now a Methodist Sanctuary. Great Caesar's Ghost! What will the gillies do now, poor things?—Excellent, very very excellent. All turned Suffragettes, have they? To get back to Will Shakespeare, this is what he flashed, it is dedicated to G. H. Barnard, Esq., Ottawa:

"To be, or not to be; that is the question: Whether 'tis nobler to stick to this and suffer The slings and arrows of outraged grists: Or crucify the Colonist?"

"What about Borden?" You may well ask that. He is a raging sea; just put yourself in his place. For the past two years he has gracefully toyed with the subject of Asiatic Exclusion, trimming his political sails to catch the vote or the out-and-out exclusionist, without detaching the sound, common sense Imperialist. Right up to the moment of the election he managed to hoodwink the electors of British Columbia with piffle and platitudes about a white Canada, without committing himself to a shred of definite policy. Then the blundering Colonist pricks the bubble with the aid of a telegraphic needle, and something else and commits him, not, as they fondly imagined to Asiatic Exclusion, but to a condemnation of that policy. Had Mr. Borden been in favor of Asiatic Exclusion, there was no necessity to deny the Colonist telegram; but having denied and denounced it, by inference and common sense deduction he is opposed to the policy of Asiatic Exclusion, and, on that question, diametrically opposed to Mr. Barnard and the rest of his Conservative followers from the British Columbia constituencies—in this direction the blundering of the Colonist has shed the searchlight of truth on to Mr. Borden's Asiatic policy—the Asiatic Exclusionists of this province now know exactly where Mr. Borden stands, and it is not on their platform.

As the needle reached this point the radiator emitted a sigh of satisfaction and ceased to bubble.

BYE-ELECTION TO-MORROW.

Trustee to Be Selected From Three Candidates.

To-morrow the bye-election will be held for a school trustee to fill the vacancy on the board.

Three candidates are in the field, W. Walker, Capt. McIntosh and W. McKay. The polls will be open from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening. Only one candidate is to be elected.

SQUANDERING
MONEY

A study of those papers that carry a great quantity of miscellaneous advertising shows that the bulk of real estate advertising is done in the condensed ad. columns.

More and more are real estate men becoming seized of the idea that straight talk in uniform type has greater selling power than a dazzling page of variegated print before which a reader pauses bewildered and passes on.

Good advertising should, first of all, attract; then interest, lastly, convince.

Does your advertising do that? No? Then you are simply squandering good money. The classified page of the Evening Times, "Victoria's Home Paper," is the acknowledged real estate mart of the city. Take space in it and fill that space with advertising—real advertising.

SCHOOL BOARD ADOPTS
THE SALARIES SCHEDULE

New School to Be Built on Fairfield Road and Moss Street.

A special meeting of the school board held last night resulted in the approval of the schedule of salaries put before the board by the special committee appointed to go into the matter and the various salaries have been fixed according to the plan adopted at the last meeting. The result is that the majority of the salaries will be increased, a few will remain as before, while none will be less than under the old standard. Length of service and experience are the governing features taken in the increases. A complete revision will be made prior to the list being issued for publication.

J. C. M. Keith, architect, was present at the meeting last night, and examined the plans of the proposed new school to be erected on the site purchased last year at Moss street and Fairfield road. The cost will be about \$40,000, the funds for which are provided by the passage of the recent by-law. The plans provide for a six-roomed building with an assembly hall and with some two additional rooms to be added without alteration to the main building. Wednesday at 4 p. m. the time stated for the tendering of the clearing of the land to be in the hands of the board secretary.

W. W. Bolton, of the University school, and J. W. Laing, of the Collegiate school, were granted permission to use the manual training department until the end of the term. Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, Stanciland and Riddell were appointed to investigate the communication of Miss Sweet, who complained she was informed she had been placed on the occasional staff, while the appointment provided she was on the permanent staff.

Mrs. Jenkins asked for a truancy report and was informed by Superintendent Paul that the return was not yet in. He said the compulsory clause of the school act was being enforced to the extent that parents were notified and asked to see that the children attended. He advised making an example of truants.

Superintendent Paul told Trustee Riddell that he had asked for a report from the Victoria-West school on the matter of the attendance of children living outside the city limits.

Trustees McNeill and Stanciland advised the purchase of a school site on the eastern section of the city near the Oak Bay boundary and Trustee Jay pointed out that next year the board would have to face the problem of a new high school, and that twelve acres should be secured. It was said a by-law for about \$200,000 would be wanted and the board is just at that stage where liberal expenditures must be made.

Applications for teacher of stenography at the High school will be called for at a salary of \$30.

SHOT IN CROWDED STREET.

Hundreds Witness Attempted Murder in Denver.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 3.—Frederick Walton, of Wallace, Idaho, was to-day shot twice and probably fatally wounded by John Cradlebaugh, also of Wallace. The shooting took place at sixteenth and Champa streets in the heart of the retail shopping district and was witnessed by hundreds of people who were lining the streets watching an automobile parade.

A panic ensued when the shooting took place. Cradlebaugh was immediately arrested and rushed to the police headquarters. Family troubles are said to be responsible for the shooting. Cradlebaugh, it is said, followed Walton from Wallace to Denver for the purpose of killing him.

TO ARREST BANK OFFICIALS.

Everett, Wash., Feb. 3.—Warrants for the arrest of the officers of the Wisconsin bank which closed its doors some time ago have been issued. They are accused of accepting a deposit when they knew the bank was insolvent. The officers against whom the charge is made are Jacob Hunsaker, president and trustee; E. G. Reep, vice-president and trustee and acting as receiver; Christ Olsen, cashier and trustee; Theodore Anderson, J. Bruce Armstrong, L. Opsvig and C. Nicholson, trustees. Bail is fixed at \$5,000. The warrants were issued on the complaint of the prosecuting attorney.

—Don't forget the Foresters' Dance at Sir William Wallace hall to-night.

—The bank clearings of the city of Victoria for the past week were \$901,448.

—A lantern entertainment will be given in Gospel hall, Pandora avenue, this evening at 7:30. Admission is free and all are invited, especially the children.

—The city police last night arrested a Japanese, named T. Harada, on board the Tosa Maru, at the request of the Seattle police, who wired that Harada was wanted there on a charge of fraud.

—The case of Wilson vs. the B. C. Electric Railway Company was concluded this morning before Chief Justice Hunter and a special jury judgment being given for the company who waived the question of costs, so that each side will pay its own. The plaintiff is Mrs. Wilson, an elderly lady from Vancouver, who fell into an open ditch when trying to catch a car on Craigflower road, just outside the city limits, about a year ago. The result was that she was rendered lame for life. It was alleged that the ditch was dug by the tramway company but the company, while admitting digging out the ditch, showed that it was there before the line was built. In any event the ditch was but nine and a half inches deep. H. E. A. Robertson appeared for the plaintiff, and E. V. Bodwell, K. C., and A. E. McPhillips, K. C., for the defence.

VALUABLE RELIC OF
NAPOLEONIC WARS

Emperor's Charger, Stuffed, Found in Cellar of the Louvre.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A straw-stuffed white horse which has been found in the cellars of the Louvre turns out to be Napoleon's famous charger, Visier, presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey. An examination of the records shows that the horse died in 1835, on the estate of De Chauliére, the emperor's equerry. The latter was forced to flee for a political crime, and his effects were sold.

Napoleon's horse, which had been stuffed, was acquired by an Englishman, Dr. W. Clarke, who presented it to Mr. J. Graves, of Manchester, who in turn donated it to the Manchester Natural History Society.

At the dissolution of the society in 1888, the horse was forwarded to Napoleon III., and was relegated to the cellars of the Louvre. It was forgotten during the critical period preceding the downfall of the second empire.

G. T. P. APPOINTMENT RUMOR.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 3.—W. P. Hinton, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the G. T. P. railway, with headquarters here, is understood to be slated for the position of assistant passenger traffic manager for the G. T. P. Hinton has been engaged for some time in the preparation of a colonization scheme on the G. T. P. He was formerly general passenger agent of the Canadian Atlantic railway, now part of the Grand Trunk.

YEAR'S LABOR DISPUTES.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—According to the report of the labor department for 1908 there was a large decrease in the number of labor disputes compared with the previous year and 1906. In 1908 there were 69 disputes, in 1907, 145, and in 1906, 138. The number of employees affected was 28,232, as compared with 24,694 in 1907. The loss in time in working days was 706,194.

STORMY WEATHER ON COAST.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3.—The steamer Rose City, which arrived from Portland, Oregon, last night, reported that stormy weather prevailed off the coast. She met with no mishap, however, but her trip was unusually long.

CALHOUN BRIBERY TRIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3.—With but two places in the jury box to be filled before the exercise of pre-emptory challenges, the attorneys in the trial of Patrick Calhoun, charged with bribery, resumed their work of jury sifting to-day. No juror was passed at the forenoon session.

FORBID BOXING-CONTEST.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 3.—The officers were to-day instructed to prevent any bout to-night between Sullivan and Wolgast. Angelo Marre, the promoter, says he will not endeavor to pull off the bout, but will transfer it to Hot Springs. If arrangements can be made.

FOR FUR SEAL ISLANDS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—An appropriation of \$3,000 is sought by the department of commerce and labor for repairing government buildings on the fur seal islands. The islands are completely isolated for seven months of the year, and the severe storms render the buildings, which are from 30 to 25 years old, unsafe.

HAL CHASE REINSTATED.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Hal Chase, a first baseman of the New York American baseball club, was to-day reinstated by the National Baseball Commission contingent on the payment of a fine of \$200.

GOTCH BACK IN U. S. A.

New York, Feb. 3.—Frank Gotch, champion heavyweight wrestler of the world, arrived from Europe to-day on the Deutschland.

COMPULSORY WIRELESS.

U. S. Government Seeking to Rush Through Bill to Safeguard Merchant Marine.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Following closely the introduction of a bill by Representative James Francis Burke, of Pennsylvania, to require ocean passenger steamers to be equipped with wireless telegraphy, the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries to-day took it up for consideration. An immediate report is being urged so that the bill may become a law at this session.

DEADLY WREATHS.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—The city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting second hand dealers from purchasing funeral wreaths and most from the graves of those who have met death by contagious disease. This was done in ignorance of the fact that a similar law is already in existence. The dealers, said Ald. MacKenna, "purchase these wreaths for a miserable pittance from cemetery attendants and sell them again to the poor. They are taken into the homes of poor families to serve for a second funeral, and who can foresee the results?"

P. E. I. LEGISLATURE OPENS.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 3.—The first session of the legislature since the general election opened yesterday afternoon. The speech from the throne referred to the government's agricultural policy and to the extension of the rural telephone service. Among the bills to be introduced is one abolishing the tax on commercial travellers, the increasing revenue of the province having made this possible.

KING RECEIVES MR. FIELDING.

London, Feb. 3.—Hon. Mr. Fielding was received in private audience by the King at Buckingham Palace. The Minister of Finance expects to sail for Canada on the Allan liner Tamlugh on Friday.

CHANGES MADE IN
GARAGE BUSINESS

R. P. Clark is Amalgamating With Plimley's, Limited.

There has been a change of management and an amalgamation of business in connection with the automobile and garage business of Plimley's, Limited. Thomas Plimley is retiring from the management, but still retains a large interest in the business. The business of R. P. Clark, Yates street, has been amalgamated, and Mr. Clark assumes the management of the firm. It is intended to make extensive additions to the garage end of the business, and also to greatly increase the stock in the sales end.

RETIREES FROM WALL STREET.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—The prospective retirement from business of another large brokerage firm, Walker & Co., of New York and Chicago, was announced to-day. Following closely upon the winding up of the firm of Sidney C. Love & Co. sensational rumors gained currency, but were completely denied to-day. M. H. Whitney, counsel for Walker & Co., stated that R. C. Walker, who constitutes the firm, had concluded to wind up the business in order to enjoy a trip to Europe. He has sold his membership in the New York stock exchange for \$75,000. Upon his return from Europe Mr. Walker will resume business. A shortage of \$2,500 in the accounts of a trusted employee has been discovered, and it may run as high as \$7,000. But that, it is said, has nothing to do with Mr. Walker's decision.

\$5,000 DIAMOND THEFT.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—Taking the testimony in the case of Mrs. Martha Bell Dunphy, charged with having stolen \$5,000 worth of diamonds and securities from Charles E. Giles, a Boston money broker, was completed to-day. Attorney Alfred Varior, of New York, who took a statement from Giles, in which the broker is alleged to have made several assertions detrimental to the prosecution, was the last witness called. Giles made the statement in Varior's office in which he believed that the latter was to act as his attorney. In the statement which was read to the jury, Giles admitted that he assisted Mrs. Dunphy in pawning some of the jewelry and that later he redeemed the articles used. This statement is said by counsel for the defence to contradict Giles' testimony on the stand last Monday.

FIRE AT CAPITOL.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Fire in the basement of the capitol this afternoon filled the corridors with dense smoke and caused considerable excitement in various departments. The loss was slight.

BUYS KENTUCKY HORSES.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3.—Donato Andrade, of Brazil, yesterday purchased two horses and one mare, representing the royal house of King and Denmark families for \$5,000. If the experiments by Andrade prove successful, the Brazilian government will buy more horses here and establish a big breeding plant of its own.

British ship Grenada, which has been loading lumber at Chemainus for Australia, will be towed to sea to-morrow with a full cargo.

Alex. Peden was a passenger on the Princess Victoria from Seattle at noon to-day.

MEERCHAUM RUNNING OUT.

Unless a fresh source of supply is found, meerchaum will soon be worth double as much as it is to-day. The article was introduced into Europe, so far as its use for pleasure is concerned, through Turkey. This was about in the year 1750. A large supply was also found in Ruhl, in Germany, near the Thuringia Forest, which, until recently, gave employment to about 5,000 hands. Many of the most notable among the German sculptors had their first training as carvers of meerchaum pipe-bowls. The supply, however, has now almost ceased and the only important beds in the world to-day are in Asia Minor. The industry there is now controlled by American and British capital, with the result that the stuff is now 50 per cent. dearer than it was a few years ago, when the prospect of a further advance in price at an early date.

VICTORIA FIRE ALARMS

1-Birdsedge Walk and Superior St.
2-Battery and Carr St.
3-Michigan and Menzies Sts.
4-Menzies and Niagara Sts.
5-Montreal and Kingston Sts.
6-Ontario and Dallas road.
7-Avalon road and Phoenix Place.
8-Victoria Chemical Works.
9-Vancouver and Burdette Sts.
10-Douglas and Humboldt Sts.
11-Humboldt and Rupert Sts.
12-Cook and Fairfield road.
13-Yates and Broad Sts.
14-Fort and Government Sts.
15-Johnson and Government Sts.
16-Victoria Theatre, Douglas St.
17-Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
18-Spencer's Archway St.
19-Law and Quadra Sts.
20-Fort and Yates Sts.
21-Cook and Bridge Sts.
22-St. Charles St. and Rockland Ave.
23-Cadboro Bay road and Stanley Ave.
24-Cadboro Bay road and Oak Bay Ave.
25-Cadboro Bay and Richmond Sts.
26-North Pembroke and Shakespeare Sts.
27-Quadra and Pandora Sts.
28-Chatham and Bligh Sts.
29-Chatham and Cook Sts.
30-Spring Ridge.
31-North Chatham St. and Stanley Ave.
32-Pandora and Chambers Sts.
33-Douglas and Discovery Sts.
34-Governor and Princess Sts.
35-King's road and Second St.
36-Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside.
37-Oaklands Fire Hall.
38-Glormoran and Store Sts.
39-John and Bridge Sts.
40-Craigflower road.
41-Equimall road and Mary St.
42-Douglas St. and Buchanan road.
43-Equimall road and Russell St.
44-Sayward's Mill.
45-Burnside road and Delta St.

EXPIRATION OF
LEASE

Army and Navy Clothing Store

Our lease of one of the oldest buildings in Victoria expires at the end of the month, and owing to the heavy rent and condition of the store we are

FORCED TO VACATE

We are stranded and up against it and have nowhere to go to, the consequence is for the next few days every article in the store must and will be sold at slaughtering prices. Look for the Big Blue Sign, that is the place. Cost will not be considered.

Commencing This Morning, \$25,000 Stock of Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Gloves, Underwear, Shirts, Trousers, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Trunks, Suit Cases, Hosiery, etc.

Only a few days now. Bigger reductions than ever.

Partial List of Many Bargains for You to Choose From

MEN'S CLOTHING		MEN'S SHIRTS	
MEN'S \$10.00 SUITS, Now.....	\$ 4.95	MEN'S 50c SHIRTS, Each.....	\$.25
MEN'S \$12.50 SUITS, Now.....	7.50	MEN'S 65c SHIRTS, Each.....	.45
MEN'S \$15.00 SUITS, Now.....	9.75	MEN'S 75c SHIRTS, Each.....	.55
MEN'S \$17.50 SUITS, Now.....	11.25	MEN'S \$1.00 SHIRTS, Each.....	.65
MEN'S \$19.00 SUITS, Now.....	13.50	MEN'S \$1.25 SHIRTS, Each.....	.90
MEN'S \$22.00 SUITS, Now.....	15.00	MEN'S \$1.50 SHIRTS, Each.....	1.10
MEN'S \$25.00 SUITS, Now.....	16.50	MEN'S \$2.00 SHIRTS, Each.....	1.45
MEN'S \$30.00 SUITS, Now.....	18.75	MEN'S \$2.50 SHIRTS, Each.....	1.85
MEN'S \$35.00 SUITS, Now.....	19.50	MEN'S \$3.00 SHIRTS, Each.....	2.25

MEN'S TROUSERS		MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS	
MEN'S \$1.50 TROUSERS, Now.....	\$.95	5c VALUES GO FOR.....	2c
MEN'S \$1.75 TROUSERS, Now.....	1.15	10c VALUES GO FOR.....	5c
MEN'S \$2.00 TROUSERS, Now.....	1.25	15c VALUES GO FOR.....	10c
MEN'S \$2.50 TROUSERS, Now.....	1.65	20c VALUES GO FOR.....	12 1/2c
MEN'S \$3.00 TROUSERS, Now.....	1.90	25c VALUES GO FOR.....	15c
MEN'S \$3.50 TROUSERS, Now.....	2.40	30c VALUES GO FOR.....	20c
MEN'S \$4.00 TROUSERS, Now.....	2.85	50c VALUES GO FOR.....	35c
MEN'S \$4.50 TROUSERS, Now.....	3.25		
MEN'S \$5.00 TROUSERS, Now.....	3.50		
MEN'S \$6.00 TROUSERS, Now.....	3.95		
MEN'S \$7.50 TROUSERS, Now.....	4.95		

MEN'S OVERCOATS		MEN'S RAINCOATS	
MEN'S \$10.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	\$ 6.50	MEN'S \$ 4.00 RAINCOATS, Each.....	\$ 1.95
MEN'S \$12.50 OVERCOATS, Each.....	7.90	MEN'S \$ 5.00 RAINCOATS, Each.....	2.25
MEN'S \$15.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	9.85	MEN'S \$ 7.50 RAINCOATS, Each.....	4.90
MEN'S \$17.50 OVERCOATS, Each.....	12.50	MEN'S \$10.00 RAINCOATS, Each.....	6.45
MEN'S \$20.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	15.00	MEN'S \$12.50 RAINCOATS, Each.....	8.90
MEN'S \$22.50 OVERCOATS, Each.....	17.50	MEN'S \$15.00 RAINCOATS, Each.....	11.50
MEN'S \$25.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	19.75	MEN'S \$17.50 RAINCOATS, Each.....	12.50
MEN'S \$30.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	23.75	MEN'S \$20.00 RAINCOATS, Each.....	13.85
MEN'S \$35.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	28.50	MEN'S \$25.00 RAINCOATS, Each.....	17.50
MEN'S \$40.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	32.50		
MEN'S \$45.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	36.50		
MEN'S \$50.00 OVERCOATS, Each.....	40.50		

MEN'S GLOVES		MEN'S DRESS SHOES	
MEN'S \$1.00 GLOVES, Now.....	\$.50	MEN'S \$2.00 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	\$1.25
MEN'S \$1.50 GLOVES, Now.....	.75	MEN'S \$2.50 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	1.60
MEN'S \$2.00 GLOVES, Now.....	1.00	MEN'S \$3.00 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	2.15
MEN'S \$2.50 GLOVES, Now.....	1.25	MEN'S \$3.50 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	2.45
MEN'S \$3.00 GLOVES, Now.....	1.50	MEN'S \$4.00 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	2.65
MEN'S \$3.50 GLOVES, Now.....	1.75	MEN'S \$4.50 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	2.85
MEN'S \$4.00 GLOVES, Now.....	2.00	MEN'S \$5.00 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	3.25
MEN'S \$4.50 GLOVES, Now.....	2.25	MEN'S \$5.50 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	3.50
MEN'S \$5.00 GLOVES, Now.....	2.50	MEN'S \$6.00 DRESS SHOES, Now.....	3.95

COME EARLY FOR THESE BARGAINS. THEY WILL GO QUICK.

MEN'S \$1.00 OVERALLS AND JUMPERS, "MO-ZELL" BRAND, Each.....

ALL WATCHES AND JEWELRY WILL SELL FOR ABOUT ONE-HALF

BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS ARE SELLING FOR LESS

PAINTERS' OVERALLS, Suit.....75c

MEN'S SWEATERS		MEN'S UNDERWEAR	
MEN'S \$1.00 SWEATERS, Each.....	\$.65	MEN'S 50c UNDERWEAR, Each.....	\$7 1/2c
MEN'S \$1.50 SWEATERS, Each.....	.95	MEN'S 75c UNDERWEAR, Each.....	15c
MEN'S \$2.00 SWEATERS, Each.....	1.25	MEN'S \$1.00 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	.65c
MEN'S \$2.50 SWEATERS, Each.....	1.65	MEN'S \$1.25 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	.85
MEN'S \$3.00 SWEATERS, Each.....	1.95	MEN'S \$1.50 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	1.15
MEN'S \$3.50 SWEATERS, Each.....	2.25	MEN'S \$1.75 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	1.30
MEN'S \$4.00 SWEATERS, Each.....	2.55	MEN'S \$2.00 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	1.45
MEN'S \$4.50 SWEATERS, Each.....	2.85	MEN'S \$2.25 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	1.65
MEN'S \$5.00 SWEATERS, Each.....	3.15	MEN'S \$2.50 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	1.90
		MEN'S \$3.00 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	2.25
		MEN'S \$3.50 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	2.55
		MEN'S \$4.00 UNDERWEAR, Each.....	2.85

MEN'S HATS AND CAPS

MEN'S 50c UNDERWEAR. Each.....	.37	50c QUALITIES. Each.....	.20
MEN'S 75c UNDERWEAR. Each.....	.45	50c QUALITIES. Each.....	.25c
MEN'S \$1.00 UNDERWEAR. Each.....	.55c	65c QUALITIES. Each.....	.35c
MEN'S \$1.25 UNDERWEAR. Each.....	.65	75c QUALITIES. Each.....	.45c
MEN'S \$1.50 UNDERWEAR. Each.....	1.15	\$1.00 QUALITIES. Each.....	.65c
MEN'S \$1.75 UNDERWEAR. Each.....	1.30	+ MEN'S SUSPENDERS	
MEN'S \$2.00 UNDERWEAR. Each.....	\$1.45	30c VALUES SELL FOR.....	10c
MEN'S \$2.25 UNDERWEAR. Each.....	1.65	30c VALUES SELL FOR.....	15c
MEN'S \$2.50 UNDERWEAR. Each.....	1.85	30c VALUES SELL FOR.....	20c
MEN'S \$3.00 UNDERWEAR. Each.....	2.25	35c VALUES SELL FOR.....	25c
MEN'S 75c FTERED UNDERWEAR. Each.....	.40	45c VALUES SELL FOR.....	30c

Ocean and Coastwise Shipping

Movements of Local Vessels—Trade Expansion in B. C. Waters—
Cleanings of Interest From the Seven Seas.

RESCUED BY PILOT FROM HUNTER'S ISLAND

Fred Beaven of This City One
of Party From Wrecked
Launch.

Tug Pilot, of the Greer, Courtney & Skene Company, arrived from Alaska with the barge Oregon in tow, the same being picked up by the Wanderer this morning and taken on to Tacoma. The Oregon was laden with gypsum, which the local firm has been moving regularly of late for the shippers.

On the way south the Pilot picked up Fred Beaven, of this city, in company with Capt. England, whose gasoline launch Porcher had been wrecked on Hunter Island. The captain of the Pilot saw the signal when passing and sent in a boat to find the three, sitting around a big fire. They had been there for three days. Their food was saturated with salt water, and they were in a rather miserable condition. They were taken aboard the Pilot and made comfortable. They intend to return to try and save the launch.

THE SHIPPING "SLUMP."

Lloyd's figures for the world's shipbuilding during 1908 make an impressive commentary on the universal depression in trade. There has been no worse period on record for fifteen years, says the London News. A decrease of over 600,000 tons on a total of 500,000 is hardly not a phenomenon for which there are many precedents. How much of this decrease was due to strikes and lockouts, and how much is attributable to the general decline of trade, these statistics do not enable us to determine. But it is significant that other countries have suffered, though not to quite equal extent. Germany lost 67,000 tons in a total of 297,000, and the United States (in consequence, no doubt, of the financial panic of 1907) suffered still more heavily—in the proportion of 170,000 tons to a total of 264,000. The amazing thing is that, despite these vicissitudes, shipbuilding in this country maintains its enormous lead, and still launches more than half of the world's total tonnage. France alone was exempt from the general decline, and showed a small increase in her relatively insignificant total.

As to general conditions in Germany, a significant indication was given by Baron von Rheinbaben in the Prussian Landtag, when he had to deplore a decrease of no less than five millions sterling in the receipts of the Prussian state railways. Their efficient management is not in question—they are in most respects the envy of less fortunate lands. What the figures mean is simply that less was produced, less was consumed, and therefore less was moved in Prussia. Statistics of foreign trade are never quite an adequate guide to the condition of a nation's commerce. The home market is everywhere the most important, and this is particularly true of a rigidly protectionist state. To the general condition of the home market the railway receipts supply perhaps the most reliable index. The depression from which we are suffering is indisputably a world-malady for which no fiscal system has a remedy.

SHIPPING REPORT

Cape Lazo, Feb. 2, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; light S. E. breeze; bar, 29.67; temp, 40; sea moderate.

Point Grey, Feb. 2, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; calm; bar, 29.62; temp, 37.

Tatoosh, Feb. 2, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; wind S. E. 8 miles; bar, 29.76; temp, 42. Passed out, steamer Colonel E. L. Drake, at 7 p. m.

Pachena, Feb. 2, 8 a. m.—Rain; light easterly wind; bar, 29.60; temp, 40; sea moderate.

Estevan, Feb. 2, 8 a. m.—Part cloudy; calm; bar, 29.77; temp, 38; sea moderate.

Cape Lazo, Feb. 2, noon—Cloudy; S. E. wind; bar, 29.70; temp, 45; sea smooth. At 9 a. m. passed south, steamer, northbound, steamer with black and grey hull, two masts, buff funnel with black top.

Point Grey, Feb. 2, noon—Part cloudy, thick fog, calm; bar, 29.64; temp, 44. Passed in, Inroquois, at 8:25.

Tatoosh, Feb. 2, noon—Light rain; wind S. E. 4 miles; bar, 29.78; temp, 43. Passed out, schooner Spokane, towing, at 8:55; barkentine Good News, towing, at 9:20. Passed in, Shinano Maru, at 9:30.

Pachena, Feb. 2, noon—Cloudy; light east wind; bar, 29.62; temp, 43. Tees up at 10:45; Tosa Maru at 10 a. m. was in lat. 50.17, long. 129.30; Shinano Maru at 10 a. m. in lat. 48.52, long. 124.53.

Estevan, Feb. 2, noon—Cloudy easterly; bar, 29.78; temp, 43; sea moderate.

STRIKERS GET PAY.

Danbury, Conn., Feb. 2.—The National Hatters have ordered the payment of weekly strike benefits to the members of the organization that are idle. The men win families will receive \$1 a week, and the single men \$1 a week.

NOTICE

A general meeting of subscribers of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held on Wednesday, the 10th February, in the City Hall, Victoria, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering an amendment of the Constitution.

PRAISE FOR HEROES OF NANTUCKET DISASTER

Resolutions commending the skill and bravery of the officers and crew of the White Star liners Republic and Baltic, during the recent mishap in which the Republic was lost, were passed by the board of directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Copies have been received by T. H. Larke, of Seattle, North Pacific coast passenger agent.

The resolutions which Secretary Emerson E. Parvin was directed to forward to officers and crew, say in part:

"Having been informed by the executive officers of the company of the consummate skill and matchless bravery displayed by the officers and crew of the Republic and Baltic in rescuing from imminent danger, under exceptional adverse circumstances, every imperiled passenger, we deem it eminently fit to place on record an expression of our admiration of the valiant service rendered and undaunted spirit shown by the officers and crews of the Republic and Baltic in the face of extreme peril."

"Such strict adherence to discipline and readiness to forget all personal safety when the lives of passengers are in jeopardy can but inspire those who go down to the sea in ships with a deeper respect for the seafaring man and a new confidence in the value of that sense of personal responsibility which the trained seaman never fails to evince."

MARINE NOTES

Steamer Georgia is expected to arrive here to-morrow night to complete her cargo for Mexican points.

Steamer Shinano Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, arrived from Yokohama this afternoon just as the Times was going to press.

The big American steamer Tremont, which sailed Sunday night for New York previous to being turned over to the government, had nearly 93,000 cases of salmon on board.

Through the efforts of the local agents, Greer, Courtney & Skene, Kumerio is to call here between the 10th and 12th of the month to take on part of a cargo of fish, and it is hoped that these steamers will call here regularly in future, both on the inward and outward trips.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHARTER MARKET

Closing of Grain Season Has
Depressing Influence on
Rates.

The grain season on the coast is ended, and it is almost impossible for vessels to get anything in the way of a grain charter, says the San Francisco Commercial News. The last fixture was at 17s, and at the present time offers of tonnage at 18s 3d have been turned down by shippers. It is not thought that the floods have done irreparable damage to the crops in the central part of the state; in fact, with favorable weather during the remainder of the season an increased yield may be looked for. The disengaged tonnage on the coast has decreased slightly during the week, but is still unwieldy enough to depress rates. In lumber chartering the only fixtures of importance have been the British ship Marion Ingles to load on the Sound for Chimbote Peru at 28s 8d, the Norwegian steamer Henrik Ibsen to load at this port and Eureka for Sydney and Melbourne at 32s, the Norwegian steamer Elr to load on the Sound for the West Coast of time charter, and the barkentine John C. Meyer to load on Grays or Williams harbor for Sydney at 30s, and barkentine Amazon to load on Puget Sound for Sydney at 28s 9d.

Coastwise freights are rather easier on account of a poor demand. The most recent fixture was made at 24 1/2s Grays Harbor to San Pedro, a reduction of 25 cents.

Offshore rates are quoted approximately as follows: Lumber from Puget Sound or British Columbia to Sydney, 27s 6d/20s; to Melbourne or Adelaide, 26s; Port Pirie, 26s 3/4; to Fremantle, 27s 6d; to Japan ports (steamers), 26s; Callao, 35s 8d/40s; direct nitrate ports, 35s 3d/40s. Valparaiso for orders, 40s 1/2; 25 1/2d less to a direct port; to South African ports, 47s 6d to U. K. or continent, 45s 1/2; Guaymas, 46s; Santa Rosalia, 57.

Liverpool mail advices give the following fixtures: Glasgow for North Pacific, 11s; coal Australia to nitrate port, 15s; wheat Sydney to U. K., 21s 6d; Melbourne, 22s 6d; Adelaide 22s 3d.

Steam yacht Dolaura has returned from Puget Sound with the Government House party, after spending nearly a week in those waters.

SHIPPING GUIDE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS From the Orient.

Vessel	Due
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8
Moana	Feb. 11
Lonadale	Feb. 16
Leamun	Feb. 21
Empress of Japan	Feb. 24
Moana	Feb. 26
Georgia	Feb. 4

SAILING VESSELS TO ARRIVE

Name	Left	Date	For
Puritan	Boston	Sept. 14	Vancouver
Procyon	Callao		Royal Roads
David Evans	Callao		Vancouver

COASTWISE STEAMERS TO ARRIVE

Vessel	Due
City of Puebla	Feb. 7
Princess May	Feb. 4
Queen City	Feb. 4
Princess Beatrice	Feb. 11
Tees	Feb. 10

TO SAIL

Vessel	Due
Princess May	Feb. 8
Queen City	Feb. 7
Vadgo	Feb. 10
Princess Beatrice	Feb. 15
Tees	Feb. 10

FERRY SERVICE

Princess Charlotte leaves here at 12:30 a. m. arrives at Vancouver at 7 a. m.; leaves Vancouver at 1 p. m. arrives here at 6 p. m.

Princess Victoria leaves Victoria at 2 p. m. arrives at Vancouver 7 p. m. daily except Monday; leaves Vancouver 10 p. m. daily except Tuesday; leaves Seattle 7:30 a. m. arrives at Victoria 1 p. m. daily except Tuesday.

Princess Royal leaves Victoria at 3:30 p. m. arrives at Vancouver 7:30 a. m. daily except Tuesday; leaves Vancouver 9 a. m. arrives at Victoria 2:15 p. m. daily except Wednesday.

S.S. Whittom leaves daily except Thursday for Seattle at 8 p. m. arrives daily except Thursday from Seattle at 2:30 p. m.

Steamer Elr, recently chartered by W. R. Gray Co., is leaving for Puget Sound to-night.

Dr. Godin, inspector of marine hospitals for the Dominion of Canada, who has been in the city a couple of days, will await the arrival from Vancouver of Capt. Gaudin, of the marine department, before leaving for Nanaimo. While here he is making an inspection of the hospital across the harbor.

S. AMERICA'S WELCOME

TO BRITISH SQUADRON

Letters from Montevideo speak in warm terms of the effect on the South American Republics of the visit of the second British cruiser squadron. The reception given to the fleet under Sir Percy Scott's command has been wonderful.

"There is a good deal happening under the surface in reference to naval expansion. The republics are rivals in their investments in Dreadnoughts. The Argentine have voted sixteen million pounds sterling to rebuild their navy, and if the contract for these ships is placed with British firms the close relation between showing the flag and employment for British workmen will be clearly established. Misgiving is natural as to this sudden outbreak of naval activity, but some light is thrown on the situation by the arrival on the station of a German cruiser, the Bremen. The departure of this vessel from Europe was kept a secret, and although on her arrival it was said that she was about to sail for the Chilean coast, she is still on the east coast station.

In view of the enormous interests represented in vessels flying the British ensign, it is expected that at least one British cruiser of equal strength will be stationed on the east coast of South America.

The indirect advantages secured by the visit of the second cruiser squadron are undeniable. The official reply made on behalf of the President by the minister of foreign affairs for Uruguay is an interesting study in the language of hospitality. "We salute the British ensign, so often caressed by glory, daily fluttered by the breeze in every latitude, and to-day floating over the vessels welcomed to our port. We salute those who come in honorable custody of that eloquent ensign. We salute the illustrious Admiral Sir Percy Scott, commander of the fleet, legitimate heir of the military punctiliousness of the admirals of history, prominent figure in the recent sanguinary war, in which his country gave the highest and most difficult example of mercenary or obedient soldiers. It sent to South Africa the pick of English society, and peers and knights abandoned their palatial dwellings to go out to meet in mortal combat the brave rebel farmers."

RIVAL FUR COMPANY

INVADES HUDSON BAY

French Firm is Gradually Paying Way for Future Trade.

News of the north country, of the great silent expanse beyond the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and extending through to Hudson bay on the north and the barren lands of the northwest, was brought to Winnipeg by the little party of Hudson's Bay men, including Chief Factor C. C. Sinclair, who came direct from Norway house, with the fall catch furs, says the Winnipeg Free Press.

To those who have an interest in the mystic northland, and its development, perhaps the chief item of importance is with regard to the intense rivalry that is rapidly being developed between the Hudson's Bay Company and the French firm of Revillon Freres in connection with the fur trade. This latter company is taking much bolder steps than did ever the famed Northwest company in the heyday of its existence, and has been gradually extending its posts throughout the Mackenzie basin, the Peace River country, British Columbia, and the central west, and is at present invading the historic trading territory of the Hudson's Bay Company in the vicinity of Fort Churchill, where for over 200 years the "company of gentlemen, trading into Hudson bay," have had supreme control. The laid "Conjurors House," made famous by Stewart Edward White's story of that name, has apparently not made any effort to interfere.

An Aggressive Competitor.

At present the Revillon Freres have a party of men at Fort Churchill, gradually paying the way to future trade, erecting buildings, and in every other way giving prominent notice that they are out to secure a portion of the fur trade in the district. They have not begun to trade as yet, but next summer a big ship laden with supplies, and articles for trade, will pull into the Hudson bay, much as the Hudson's Bay boats have done heretofore, and from that time on there will be competition of the most strenuous kind. It is significant of the era of development that is starting all around the bay, and to the north and west.

The French company is not the only opponent of the Hudson's Bay Company. There are many free traders, and prominent among these is H. C. Hyer, a Norwegian, who has been about 20 years at Norway House. He has several posts in full operation, and is gradually becoming opulent.

Valuable Load of Furs.

The thousands of dollars' worth of furs which were brought to Winnipeg by the chief factor were in the raw state, and were collected over a territory of hundreds of miles. It is a standard custom among the various factors that the fall catch of furs from the Norway House district must be brought there before New Year's day in each year, and so as the Christmas holidays approach a lonely Indian is dispatched with a dog team hauling a toboggan, on which are placed the bales, and sometimes travels for days before reaching the head of Lake Winnipeg. En route he sleeps out in his rabbit-skin robe, hells his tea in snow water, and lives on rabbit and other game. Sometimes overtaken by a blizzard he is forced to camp on the trail for a couple of days, and he is obliged to fast all kinds of inclement weather. From one point, Nelson House, the distance is covered in from seven to ten days, and other places from which the fur is received are God's Lake, Oxford House and Island Lake—all at long distances. At Nor-



Canadian Pacific



TRAVEL WITH SAFETY AND COMFORT WHEN
GOING EAST

Atlantic Express

LEAVES VANCOUVER DAILY AT 3:15 P. M.
For Montreal, carrying Standard and Tourist Cars. Makes connection for St. Paul, Chicago, Toronto, St. John, Boston, New York and all points east.

TO THE ORIENT	TO AUSTRALIA
Empress of Japan, Feb. 24	Moana, Feb. 26
Empress of China, Mar. 24	Makura, Mar. 26
Monteagle, April 6	Aorangi, April 23
Empress of India, April 21	

For berthing accommodation and all rates, write or call on

L. D. CHETHAM, City Passenger Agent.
1102 Government Street.
AGENT FOR ALL ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Trains leave Victoria daily at 9 a. m. Afternoon trains on Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p. m.

L. D. CHETHAM, District Passenger Agent.
1102 Government Street.

way House—the fur is made into bundles, and it required ten teams of dogs to bring the entire catch to the railway line at Gimli. All kinds of fur are included in the shipment, which will be sent direct to London, England, but beaver predominates, and it is said that this fur-bearing animal is more plentiful than any other in the district. According to the Hudson's Bay men there is no close season for beaver in the north.

No Destitution.

The fur trade is very poor in the north this year, but unlike last season, when the same conditions prevailed, there is no destitution among the Indians, neither has there been any epidemic or disease among the tribes. So far as can be learned the Indians seem to be stationary so far as increase in their numbers is concerned, and almost all are christianized.

In the north country the fur trade with the Indians is done almost entirely on a credit basis. In the fall before the trapper starts out he is given a considerable quantity of supplies for himself and family on credit, and on his return this account is squared and the man takes out the balance in additional supplies. In the winter time women, children and old people are left at the posts, where they live in log houses, and the men hunt in pairs. A route is established over a section of country, which requires about a week to cover, and this is laid at intervals with traps and deadfalls. The trappers use flesh as food, and think nothing of sleeping in the open, wrapped up in blankets or rabbit skins. Sometimes the Indians will have a central point, and set their traps in a radius from this, so that they can return each evening and take shelter in the log house they have constructed. There is no law, written or unwritten, with regard to one man having exclusive territory in which to trap, but it is said that the Indians as a rule are honest, and will not take fur found in another man's traps.

Chief Factor C. C. Sinclair's jurisdiction extends over the Keewatin district and is bounded on the north by Churchill, on the west by York Factory, and the east by Trout Lake. His lines are to cover the entire territory twice a year by canoe and dog train.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., February, 1909.									
Date	Time of High Water	Time of Low Water	Time of High Water	Time of Low Water	Time of High Water	Time of Low Water	Time of High Water	Time of Low Water	Time of High Water
1	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
2	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
3	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
4	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
5	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
6	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
7	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
8	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
9	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
10	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
11	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
12	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
13	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
14	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
15	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
16	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
17	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
18	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
19	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
20	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
21	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
22	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
23	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
24	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
25	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
26	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
27	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
28	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
29	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
30	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.

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Skating as usual until opening of

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Right reserved to refuse objectionable

characters. Hall for rent at

all times for dancing.

MARGUERITE PETALS

A funny old legend comes to us through a Spanish translation, and runs somewhat as follows:

A tailor, by name of Bartolo, while examining some old family papers one night found proof positive that he was a grand-nephew of St. Peter. Being of an enterprising turn of mind the tailor conceived the idea of paying a visit to the Celestial gate-keeper.

How he reached there is left to our imagination; but, like old Mother Hubbard on the one memorable occasion when she "went to the cupboard," he "got there." Peter was on duty, and Bartolo had not rapped more than once or twice when the saint's venerable head appeared at the golden wicket.

St. Peter adjusted his spectacles and read very attentively the parchment which Bartolo had brought with him to support his claim to relationship. When thoroughly satisfied as to its authenticity, he looked up and said: "Yes, I see you are my nephew in the seventeenth degree. What is it you want?"

Bartolo seated himself upon a cloud that happened to be handy and thought a while.

"You'd better hurry up," said Peter, "I'm close the wicket."

"I think," said the tailor, "I'd like my wife remodeled after a new pattern, she—"

"But Peter cut him short. "The same old story," he snapped, "I did hope that when you were my nephew you might have a little originality! However, nothing is easier. Return to your home; from this moment you can make her anything you have a mind to."

"And how?"

"Just by commanding her,"

"Many thanks, my dear uncle!"

St. Peter snapped down the wicket, and Bartolo returned home with head bent, his hands in his pockets, and the look of a man given up to profound meditation.

His wife, Teresa, immediately began to scold him for being late, saying the dinner was cold.

"Shut up, you everlasting scold, and don't speak again for three months!" cried Bartolo, anxious to try if the power St. Peter had promised him was really his.

He bowed her head, and without a word, began serving dinner, during which repeat nothing was heard save the noise of the dishes and the working of two sets of jaws.

"Marvelous!" thought the tailor, "I was wrong to doubt my venerated uncle. Let me try another proof."

And noticing that his wife remained grave and pre-occupied, he said to her: "Woman, I don't care to see you so serious. It strikes me that a husband may reasonably expect his wife to smile upon him."

Bartolo had scarcely finished speaking when Teresa smiled at him most graciously and lovingly. Smiling, she cleared off the table; smiling, she brought him a light for his cigar, and all day long she smiled and smiled, until her husband got heartily sick of it.

"Woman!" cried Bartolo, impatiently, "it's all right to smile on me; but not quite so much, or in so monotonous a fashion. Don't show your teeth any more. One would imagine that you were only making me with that persistent grinning. What time is it? Are you deaf? Why don't you answer me?"

Not a word from his wife!

"What a dolt I am," said Bartolo to himself. "I forgot that I told her not to speak for three months!" Then, aloud he said: "I revoke the order I gave you. You may speak, but only in answer to my questions."

After mature deliberation Bartolo concluded to make his wife taller—she hardly came up to his shoulder—so, he set to work magnifying the body of poor Teresa, who very shortly acquired proportions of a giantess.

Her clothes underwent the natural consequences of this exuberance of form and excessive avoirdupois; buttons flew off, seams parted, rents appeared in all directions. It became necessary for the tailor to improve a gown for the unfortunate Teresa, who was almost scared out of her wits at this unheard of transformation and thought her last hour had come.

On his side, Bartolo, although satisfied at seeing his wife's promises fulfilled to the very letter, could not help reflecting, while deftly plying his needle, that a tall woman cost her husband much more for clothes than a short one.

But this was a small trouble compared to the unwelcome knowledge that, without intending to do so, he had made his wife head and shoulders taller than himself, so that, although he was really a tall, well-built man, he looked like a dwarf beside her.

Bartolo had not yet ventured to alter the features of his wife. He dared not part of his work to be a masterpiece. He dared not trust to his own ideas, so he merely commanded her to become the most graceful and beautiful woman in the world, and presto! the thing was done!

Then his troubles commenced, for he became known only as the husband of the beautiful and fascinating Mrs. Bartolo! After eating humble pie as long as he could swallow a bite, the tailor once more claimed relationship with St. Peter.

"What brings you here again?" the latter inquired. "I presume you live tranquil and contented down there on earth? You ought to, anyway. No other mortal can say, as you can, that he has a wife to his exact liking."

"A little of everything brings me, Uncle Peter," answered the tailor, who was scratching his head, not knowing how to begin. "It is true my wife is the most beautiful woman in the world and has no faults, but—"

"Well, continue. What has happened to you?"

"A simple matter enough: my wife is so good, so wise, so beautiful, that I am no longer Bartolo, nor anything!"

"Does she not love you?" "Oh, yes," "Doesn't she look after your interests?" "Thanks to her, we are rich," "But then—"

"But, then, my dear uncle—I hardly know how to put it; but, anyway, the figure I cut alongside of her is rather a sorry one. I am looked upon as a dog

GREAT VALUES

WE ARE SELLING

Sterling Silver

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This is the lowest in the history of Victoria

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Spoons and

Forks

ARE

PROPORTIONATELY

CHEAP

Louis XV., Strasbourg and Newcastle

CHALLONER

AND

MITCHELL

1017-21 GOVT. ST.

which Teresa is taking out for a walk.

Peter laughed, a laugh of utter scorn. "I suppose you want me to change her back to her original state?" he asked.

Bartolo looked foolish. "That's about it, I guess. A man can't retain his self-respect if he is inferior to his wife."

Peter put on his spectacles and looked the tailor through and through. There must be some mistake in the manuscript you gave me," he said at last. "You are no nephew of mine or you wouldn't be such an idiot. If you had any brains at all, you would have asked me to remodel yourself, and make you the equal, if not the superior of your wife, instead of trying to drag her down below your own miserable level. Accommodate yourself to her as she is, and tell whoever will listen to you that every man should be satisfied with the wife that has fallen to his lot." And St. Peter shut the gate abruptly in Bartolo's face.

FRIENDLY HELP SOCIETY.

Regular Monthly Meeting Was Held Yesterday—Donations Acknowledged.

The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Society was held yesterday in the market building. Mrs. Perrin, president and there were eleven members present. The treasurer's report showed that thirty persons had been helped during January, three had milk, daily, twenty had fuel, eighteen had groceries. Cash was thankfully acknowledged from Mrs. Van Sant, Mrs. E. Holmes, A. Friend, Mrs. Pierce, C. A. Holland, Mrs. Saunders, T. R. Smith and the city.

Donations of clothing were received with thanks from the following: Mrs. Dr. Moody, Mrs. Combe, Mr. Serowcroft, Mrs. Staghallen, George Elliott, Mrs. St. Charles street stove and pipe. The society is very much in need of under-clothing for men.

WEAK, SICKLY PEOPLE

Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A great many young men and women are suddenly seized with weakness. Their appetite fails them; they tire on the least exertion, and become pale and thin. They do not feel any specific pain—just weakness. But that weakness is dangerous. It is a sign that the blood is thin and watery; that it needs building up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore lost strength because they actually make new, rich blood—they will help you. Concerning them Mr. Alfred Lapage, of St. Jerome, Que., says: "For several years I have been employed in a grocery and up to the age of seventeen I had always enjoyed the best of health. But suddenly my strength began to leave me; I grew pale, thin and extremely weak. Our family doctor ordered a complete rest and advised me to remain out of doors as much as possible, so I went to spend several weeks with an uncle who lived in the Laurentides. I was in the hope that the bracing mountain air would help me, but it didn't, and I returned home in a deplorable state. I was subject to dizziness, indigestion and general weakness. One day I read of a case very similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to give them a trial. After taking four boxes of the pills I felt greatly improved, so continued their use for some time longer and they fully cured me. I am now able to go about my work as well as ever I did and have nothing but the greatest praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The blood—good blood—is the secret of health. If the blood is not pure the body becomes diseased or the nerves shattered. Keep the blood pure and disease cannot exist. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood—that is why they cure anemia, rheumatism, indigestion, headache, backache, kidney trouble and the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by all medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams Medical Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Greenwood, who have been for some time the guests of friends in town, left last night for Vancouver, where they will spend a week before returning to their home in Lethbridge.

The engagement is announced of Miss Daisy L. Johnston, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. L. Johnston, of Vancouver, and Mr. Harry. Boorman, formerly of Victoria, now of the Bank of Commerce, Vancouver.

SONS OF ENGLAND
INSTALL OFFICERSA Pleasant Evening Spent in
Pride of the Island Lodge
Room.

Last night the local lodge of the S. O. E., Pride of the Island Lodge, held its annual installation of officers for the ensuing year and the new district deputy of Vancouver Island just appointed by the supreme lodge of the S. O. E., performed the ceremony for the first time. Bro. Allen, D. D., conducted the installation of the officers to the satisfaction of the members of the lodge, and a vote of thanks was extended to him, to which he suitably replied.

The following are the officers for the year: President, Bro. H. O. Savage; vice-president, Bro. C. Gilman; chaplain, Bro. A. E. Johnson; secretary, H. T. Gravlin; treasurer, Bro. W. Norman; first guide, Bro. E. H. Rendell; second guide, Bro. J. Jones; third guide, Bro. Ashley; fourth guide, Bro. W. Woods; fifth guide, Bro. H. V. Lane; sixth guide, Bro. Payne; inside guard, J. Hill.

The election of officers was a keen contest, the presidency for the second year, though he was very closely followed by Bro. Pomeroy, who was afterwards elected as delegate to the grand lodge.

The objects of the society are to advance the interests of Englishmen and their descendants by providing a sure and certain means of mutual protection in times of sickness and distress, and to strengthen the bond of union between England and the lands her sons have peopled. There exists to-day from the Atlantic to the Pacific a network of lodges, each one the rallying point of the Englishmen of the locality and the centre from which they carry on the good work. All Englishmen and those of English descent are eligible for membership. As a patriotic organization the whole trend of the principles inculcated, fostered and practised in the lodge room is towards the elevation of the standard of citizenship. A fundamental principle is the perpetuation in this land of those memories and ideals of the motherland, which are among the cherished possessions of all Englishmen. In doing this the Sons of England are not only loyal to the land of their birth, but they are doing loyal service for the land of their adoption. Twenty-five thousand Englishmen are members and meet in the lodges, protecting each other, their families and their homes.

NANAIMO SOCIAL NEWS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Nanaimo, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Jos. Cartwright and son, of Ladysmith, have returned home after spending the week-end with friends on Selby street.

W. T. Myles, of Ladysmith, paid a business visit to the city yesterday.

Miss Addie McKinnon, of Vancouver, left for her home yesterday, after spending some time with Miss Eva Vanden, of this city.

H. A. Brown, of Sicamous, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the domain of British Columbia, is paying an official visit to the city.

Mr. F. Wilcox, of Vancouver, spent the week-end with Rev. Mr. Landley.

N. B. Maymott, of Victoria, is spending a week in the city.



FUR AND VELVET.

A rich shade of dark dahlia velvet for the draped crown and a band of chin-chin, combine to make this coquettish little turban. The only decoration is an aigrette on left side, fastened with a button of brilliants.

Ladies who make cakes should see our splendid mixing bowls—those good old yellow kind with white lining. Nice shape, 7 sizes, from 8 inches to 12 inches in diameter, 10c to 50c.—R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas street.

FAIRMONT HOTEL

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Scenic Hotel of the World

Overlooks San Francisco Bay and City

Five Minutes Ride from Ferries

Rates—single room and bath—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00.

Suites—\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$20.00 and up.

Management

Palace Hotel Company



Anty Drudge Gets a Proposal.

Mr. Millions—"I want you to marry me, Anty Drudge. I am wealthy and I can make you happy."

Anty Drudge—"Let's see, Mr. Millions. You are a manufacturer of washboards and washboilers and you are interested in the coal trust, aren't you? Yes! And you wouldn't want your wife to spoil your business by talking. On the whole, I think I can find more happiness in telling women how to save themselves drudgery, save fuel and keep their health by using Fels-Naptha in lukewarm water, without boiling, than I can by marrying you. Good Day."

Horace Greeley used to say that the man who worked with his head and his hands together could do twice as much work as the man who worked only with his hands.

You women who wash clothes, think that over.

Want to make your head save your hands?

Then study the question of soap. Try Fels-Naptha in lukewarm water.

Fels-Naptha actually does the work of cleansing; doesn't leave it for you to do with hard-rubbing.

Fels-Naptha takes the dirt cut without boiling. Does it better, too.

Fels-Naptha makes your washing twice as easy and takes only half the time of the old way. Not only the white clothes but the woollens, flannels, colored things.

Don't take our sayso. Try it for yourself. But be sure to get the genuine Fels-Naptha, be sure to use only lukewarm water (never hot), and be sure to follow directions on the red and green wrapper.

You won't be using your head if you don't do these things.

HOTEL VICTORIA

Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 27th St., NEW YORK.



Rooms \$1.50 per day and upward.

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The Paradise of the Pacific Near Old Monterey

125 miles southerly from San Francisco

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THE finest winter resort in the world. Superb climate, matchless scenery of mountain and sea, permits outdoor sports all winter, golf, tennis, horse-back riding, motoring, motor boating, surf tank bathing. World famous scenic Seventeen Mile Drive thru primeval pine forest. 126 acres intensely cultivated park. Accommodation, 1,000 guests. Excellent cuisine, perfect service.

For rates, reservations and illustrated literature, address

H. R. Warner, Manager Hotel Del Monte

CAL.

BETTER TERMS AND ASIATIC EXCLUSION

Ralph Smith, M.P., in Speech in Commons Deals With Subjects of Special Interest To People of British Columbia.

Following is the Hansard report of the speech delivered by Ralph Smith, M.P., Nanaimo, during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the Dominion House:

Mr. Speaker: It was not my intention to have a word to say on the resolution before the House. After a long, hard, and tedious campaign in British Columbia, and after having been in the House seven or eight sessions, and having some good friends who should have their initiation in parliamentary work. I had made up my mind to sit quiet awaiting a later occasion to say or do something. However, matters appertaining to important interests of British Columbia have been involved in the discussion of this subject, and some of my friends from British Columbia have thought fit—very properly—to take this opportunity to make some explanation with regard to matters affecting the representation in the parliament as compared with the last. The prime minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) took advantage of the occasion to give some explanation with regard to matters connected with the campaign in British Columbia, and tried to account for a very radical change made in the representation of that province, and my friend from Vancouver (Mr. Cowan), and especially my hon. friend from Yale-Cariboo (Mr. Burrell), and, to some extent, the hon. gentleman for Victoria (Mr. Barnard), sought to present the impression that the reasons given by the prime minister for the change in British Columbia were not the good reasons and sought to present what they thought were the good reasons for that change. The two great issues they represented to this House as being the cause of the change in British Columbia were:

1. Better Terms and Oriental Immigration.

My hon. friend from Vancouver (Mr. Cowan) sought to impress the people in the province with the belief that the salvation of British Columbia rendered it absolutely necessary that it should be represented by Conservatives instead of Liberals in this House. I do not intend to follow that argument at great length, because my hon. friends have indicated that they intend to bring up these questions in another form, at a future time. But it is my conviction that, whilst my hon. friends have been sent to this House to seek to promote legislation that would settle these two great issues satisfactorily to British Columbia, at the same time those issues were not presented fairly and justly to the people of British Columbia by my hon. friends. That is my conviction and I am going to try and show that it is well founded.

What are the processes through which the issue of better terms has gone? How has it been considered and represented? How was it considered and represented to the electorate of British Columbia? The issue of better terms, in point of fact, was absolutely settled by the united provincial conference. The provinces, and especially British Columbia, had been agitating this question for the premier of the Dominion to call a conference of the provinces to take into consideration the question of a readjustment of the terms of union between the provinces and the Dominion. The whole question of better terms, so far as British Columbia is concerned, was presented and finally determined by a tribunal comprised of the representatives of all the provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked this parliament to consent, not to what his government thought was right or reasonable, but what these several provincial premiers at that conference had decided was the proper thing. That, sir, was the foundation of the case. Whatever be its merits or demerits, whether the conclusions reached were reasonable or not, the one thing certain is that the conclusions were reached by the Unanimous Opinion

of the several representatives of the provinces. My hon. friend from Vancouver shakes his head. Does he dispute the fact that the documents are on record? Does he dispute the fact that a request was made to the premier

of Canada to call a conference? Does he dispute the fact that the premier of British Columbia accepted the proposal to represent the province in that conference? Does he dispute the fact that the representatives at that conference stated what they thought was right and reasonable for British Columbia?

Mr. Cowan: British Columbia was not a consenting party to that proceeding. Mr. Ralph Smith: My hon. friend says that the decision was not unanimous. I am dealing with the fact that the action on the conference of the provincial premiers, and was not dictated by the parliament. I am trying to impress that fact upon the House, because the issue of better terms in British Columbia, which had agreed a good purpose in the provincial election of 1907, and contributed largely to the success of our hon. friends in 1908, was presented on that basis; on the contrary, it was presented as involving an act of injustice on the part of the premier of this country. Read the speech of the hon. member for Vancouver, read the letters sent out by these gentlemen as representatives of that party, and what was their grievance? Was it their grievance that the united provinces had refused to give them everything they thought they ought to have? Not by any means; their grievance was that it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party who had refused. Their grievance was

Not Against the Decision.

of the united provinces, because the moment they admitted that fact, it eliminated the possibility of their success in the political struggle. The only possibility of making the issue a successful one politically, was to attribute their grievance to the Liberal party at Ottawa.

Now I am ready to make this statement, that in my opinion British Columbia has a grievance. My hon. friend from Vancouver on Friday last took the lofty ground, in theory, that if these great issues were to be settled they must be settled by eliminating the political factor, that political partisanship must be eliminated in these questions to be decided. But my hon. friend does not practice what he preaches. He sought to prove that the Oriental question in British Columbia, if it was ever successfully settled, must be determined by every member of this House; that this great issue, provincial, national and imperial, would have to be approached by the serious consideration of every political factor involved in it. But my good friend does not practice what he preaches. I do not hesitate therefore to state my opinion that the question of better terms in British Columbia had been used in that province entirely and absolutely as

A Political Football.

I give my hon. friends credit for doing it well. Their course in taking the complaints to the foot of the throne and coming back to the federal parliament, and their repeated statement that the prime minister of this country has no regard for the administration of justice in British Columbia, had a wonderful effect. But the fact is, Mr. Speaker, that the conference, which was the representative in that conference from Ontario, that Mr. Roblin, who was the representative in that conference from Manitoba, that all the provincial leaders, Liberals as well as Conservatives, in that conference, unanimously decided on the terms that they considered fair to the provinces; and the prime minister of Canada laid the conclusions of that conference before this parliament exactly as they had been stated at the conference, and requested parliament to give British Columbia what that conference had unanimously agreed upon. I am stating the case in this House, because I want to have it reported to the people of British Columbia generally; I had no opportunity of doing it during the election, and I am stating the case in this House as I stated it in my own constituency. I contend that the statement of the case made by my hon. friends opposite the other night was neither fair nor just.

I wish to read to this House a statement for the benefit of my hon. friend from Vancouver, written by a member of the McBride government, the president of the council, a Conservative member in the local legislature, sole proprietor and manager of the most independent and respectable Conservative newspaper in British Columbia. I want to read from the News-Advertiser, the leading Conservative newspaper in British Columbia, for an

Endorsement of the Position

I have taken in this House and what it thought of our hon. friends opposite and the position they took in the province:

There is one other matter in connection with the subject that seems to require some reference. If the provincial interests are to be served in the most effective way, the question must be dealt with as one entirely outside of party politics. It was so regarded in the provincial legislature, in the inter-provincial conference and in the Dominion parliament. To be consistent in holding that view, Conservatives must refrain from charging that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been the cause of the province's failure to obtain what it sought. If any one can be held responsible it must be the inter-provincial conference, which decided what the extra sum granted to British Columbia should be. It is not difficult to understand why the various provincial premiers were not willing to give more liberal recognition of our claims. They had to consider what would be the attitude of their respective legislatures, and electorates to the subject. If the matter was referred to them at all, we do not see how Sir Wilfrid Laurier could refuse to abide by their decision. From what was passed in the Dominion parliament, we must assume that Mr. Borden would have acted as Sir Wilfrid has done, had he been in power. It cannot be wise, therefore, if we hope to succeed ultimately in our claim, to attack Sir Wilfrid Laurier and throw the matter into the arena of party politics. Nor, although we are opposed to him, do we think such a course is fair to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

That is an important statement coming from the source that it does. That is from one of the most independent and intellectual Conservative newspapers in British Columbia, and I am glad to have the opportunity of presenting that editorial, because I know that my hon. friend will accept the rebuke of that paper. One thing is certain, that if the question is to be amicably and reasonably settled it must be settled by the influence and the co-operation of every province of this Dominion.

Now, I come back again to my good friend the member from Vancouver (Mr. Cowan), who came here on a special commission to see the leader of his party. This was a burning question in the provincial elections, and he was anxious to do what he could to restore influence in the Dominion elections. So he wanted to have a statement on the question from the leader of his party. I do not know whether the hon. leader of the opposition will endorse my hon. friend's statement or the proposal for the settlement of the question, but this is what he said to his friends in Vancouver:

To-night I speak with the authority of our honored leader, whose party will on the 26th control the destinies of Canada, that the just claims of British Columbia, the moment of the party's return to power, shall be referred to an absolutely independent and impartial tribunal. The report of that tribunal will become binding upon British Columbia only when accepted by the people of this province.

I do not know whether the hon. leader of the opposition is prepared to accept that as the statement that was given to my hon. friend; but one thing is certain—it was a good vote catcher. "You have nothing to lose; the expenses of the inquiry will be met for you, and if you do not like the result, you do not need to take it, for nobody else will pay the cost." I do not think that is a position that any responsible leader of this country would endorse. Neither do I think that any leader of any great party in this country would get the endorsement of the representatives of the various provinces of this Dominion to a proposition of that kind. The question went to the conference of provincial premiers, and if there is to be any consideration of this absolutely independent tribunal, that independent tribunal itself must be created by the representatives of the provinces themselves; and if they are not going to stand by the decision of that absolutely independent tribunal, then I want my hon. friend to say what will be the next tribunal to which he will refer the case if the province refuses the decision.

Now, as I have said, I believe there is need of consideration in changing

The Facts in the Case

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the terms of union with British Columbia. It is a question that must be settled with the agreement of the

Different Provincial Factors

of this Dominion. The premier of the Dominion said to the provinces: "Decide what you think is right and reasonable and whatever you decide I will bring before parliament and seek to have put into operation in your interests." I submit, sir, that that position was never put before the people of British Columbia. The whole contention was: You need not look for the adjustment of your rights to the representatives of Eastern Canada. Our friends opposite sought by insinuation and insinuation to convey the impression that the representatives of the interests of British Columbia were not to be found in Eastern Canada—an impression that in my opinion is disloyal to the interests of British Columbia, and an impression which, after the people of British Columbia have time to think, will not redound to the security of our hon. friends in the position they occupy to-day. The people of British Columbia are suffering a kind of temporary illusion in the consideration of political questions, and they accepted the statements of our hon. friends on that question without proof. The question has to come up for consideration later on, when I shall have an opportunity as the one member from British Columbia on this side of the House to discuss it further.

Now, I want to deal with the Oriental question. The Conservative representatives from British Columbia have been sent to this House to save the province from an influx of hordes of Orientals. I consider that the facts connected with the legislation on that question give to the people of British Columbia no reason for looking to their Conservative representatives in this House for the settlement of the question. In order to prove my case, it is necessary for me to look a little at the history of this question.

Let me ask, who created the Oriental question in British Columbia? Was it the Liberal party or the Tory party? The Oriental question in British Columbia was created twenty-five or thirty-five years ago, when the Conservative government of that day appointed their own commission, and their own commission reported that Orientalism in British Columbia was a necessity to the development of that province.

Mr. Speaker, the real evil of Orientalism in British Columbia to-day is not, as our friends opposite would try to make it out, the recent influx of certain classes of Orientals; the foundation of the Oriental evil in British Columbia was laid by the Conservative government twenty-five years ago when, instead of inaugurating a system of white immigration into British Columbia, they adopted the report of their own commission which said that Oriental immigration was absolutely necessary to develop the resources of that province. But the gentlemen opposite never tell the people of British Columbia anything about that; they consider the whole question at the present day in connection with the Japanese immigration. For fifteen and sixteen and seventeen years after that date representations were constantly made by the people of that province to the Conservative party in power to redress the wrongs which they had inflicted on the province in connection with their immigration policy. Let us look for a minute on the other side of the picture, and, sir, I placed these facts before my constituents just as I am placing them before this House now. I had not the honor or the privilege of submitting my views to the good people of Vancouver, but I think the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cowan) who represents that constituency will not gainsay the facts as I now state them. The Liberal party came into power in 1896 and the first session

thereafter the tax was increased to \$100. The commission which had been demanded by the people of British Columbia was granted by the Liberal government, and two and a half years from the date of the report of that commission everything that British Columbia had ever asked in regard to the Regulation of Orientalism

in British Columbia was passed into law. Let hon. gentlemen look back at the petitions and the resolutions presented by the different organizations in that province and they will find that the demand prior to the time always was that there should be a tax of \$200 upon the Chinese. There was no Hindu question then and practically there was no Japanese question. True, the Japanese question came for consideration before the commission, and the commission reported to parliament that at that time it was not a serious matter and that it would be unwise to pass restrictive legislation since the representatives of Japan had promised that it was not their desire or intention to send Japanese immigrants into Canada. And from the year 1903 up to the time these special contracts were made to bring in this large number of Japanese there was no serious agitation and no representations made to this parliament by petition in favor of special restrictive legislation against the Japanese. It is important that the members of this House should not forget that the legislation which the people of British Columbia had been demanding for sixteen years prior to 1896 had been entirely

Refused by the Conservative Government.

On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that all the legislation asked for by the people of British Columbia was conceded absolutely, within five or six years of the advent of the Liberal party to power. Now, sir, I come to the question of the Japanese treaty, and I shall consider what our friends opposite say as to the effect of passing that treaty—or rather of our agreeing to the British treaty—on the interests of British Columbia and of Canada. Unfortunately, after the passing of this treaty certain employers of labor in British Columbia organized to bring in large numbers of Japanese. Let me first remind this House that whatever responsibility there is associated with the concluding of this treaty, it is a responsibility which is equally shared in by every member of this House on both sides. I want to say also that my hon. friends opposite had absolutely no authority, according to the statement made by the leader of the opposition himself the other day—they had

Absolutely No Authority to state to the electors of British Columbia that if the Conservative party were put in power the Conservative party would do more than had been done by the Liberal government. All through the campaign in British Columbia the one impression sought to be made was that there would be an absolute guarantee that the Conservative party would readjust the Oriental question and would do more than the Liberal government had ever done in that direction.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Ralph Smith: I am very glad to hear my hon. friends opposite endorse that statement, but I would like to ask any one of these gentlemen from British Columbia—what evidence has he that the leader of the Conservative party would, if he had the power, do more for British Columbia in connection with the Oriental question than the Liberal government has done up to the present time. The forged telegram which was read in the city of Victoria purported to be a declaration of the leader of the opposition that he would stand for absolute and entire exclusion, but when that telegram was forced on the attention of the leader of the opposition in this House the other day he renounced any responsibility for it. Can any of these gentlemen opposite give any tangible evidence? Can they quote from a statement made by any of the leaders of the Conservative party at any time, that more would be done by them in the settlement of the existing difficulties than has been done by the Liberal government?

Now, sir, what is the present condition of the Oriental question in British Columbia? Perhaps hon. gentlemen opposite have not looked carefully into that matter. True, they deprecate the importance of

The Lemieux Settlement, but I have looked up the record and I have official figures in my possession which I think will surprise many hon. gentlemen in this House. I make the statement on my responsibility as a member of this House, that whatever could have been accomplished by insinuation in that treaty restrictive powers, has been accomplished by the settlement made between the postmaster-general and the Japanese authorities. That arrangement has been honorably carried out to the letter.

Let me remind my hon. friends from British Columbia of another thing. During the same period of six months the immigration of Chinese was extraordinary. In June, against 51 Japanese, there were 154 Chinese; in July, against 39 Japanese, there were 418 Chinese. What is the conclusion? That the successful enforcement of the Lemieux settlement drove the employers of British Columbia to pay the \$500 head tax on every Oriental laborer coming into British Columbia. Thus it seems to me that the settlement of the question of Japanese immigration has been very successful in attaining the object which the people desire, that is, that the Japanese should be kept out. If they are kept out by the settlement of my hon. friend the postmaster-general (Mr. Lemieux) there will be no complaint. Our hon. friends received the political advantage of the suspicion of the people of British Columbia that the Japanese would not adhere to their contract, but these figures demonstrate clearly that the Japanese government have

Lived Up to Their Contract and we intend to see that they do maintain this agreement. What are the conditions of that contract. These are two or three important conditions that perhaps may not be known to all members of this House. One is that Japanese coming into Canada must come directly with passports from Japan, cutting off absolutely the immigration from the American islands where the principal immigration used to come from. The next is the definite provision that no contract Japanese labor may be brought into British Columbia

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At the Douglas street place of business the winning numbers were as follows:—1st, 787; 2nd, 244; 3rd, 326; 4th, 1190; 5th, 2175; 6th, 362; 7th, 2419; 8th, 85; 9th, 1293; 10th, 2489; 11th, 2225; 12th, 1745; 13th, 727; 14th, 218; 15th, 1800; 16th, 1485; 17th, 1043; 18th, 1736; 19th, 1028; 20th, 1553; 21st, 461; 22nd, 182; 23rd, 3097; 24th, 1589; 25th, 321; 26th, 1862; 27th, 178; 28th, 2239; 29th, 2153; 30th, 1179; 31st, 739; 32nd, 1882; 33rd, 2445; 34th, 2027; 35th, 801.

At the store at the corner of Government and Cormorant streets the winning numbers were as follows:—1st, 2027; 2nd, 611; 3rd, 2187; 4th, 1018; 5th, 2419; 6th, 2425; 7th, 289; 8th, 2146; 9th, 924; 10th, 2522; 11th, 301; 12th, 339; 13th, 1321; 14th, 2814; 15th, 707; 16th, 1833; 17th, 1044; 18th, 2041; 19th, 873; 20th, 216; 21st, 1425; 22nd, 708; 23rd, 707; 24th, 170; 25th, 87; 26th, 2012; 27th, 3225; 28th, 3225; 29th, 1120; 30th, 2066; 31st, 251.

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without the consent of this government. I cannot imagine that any restrictive legislation connected with the treaty itself could accomplish that purpose in a more direct and practical way than it had been accomplished by the settlement of my hon. friend (Mr. Lemieux). As I say it is what the people want, they want to keep the Japanese out and the settlement has kept them out successfully.

Is there any evidence of the operation of that provision? Yes. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company some time ago wanted to put 300 Japanese on their irrigated lands in the district of Calgary. The company made an application to this government to suspend the provisions of that agreement and let them bring these men in under contract, but the government refused to do so and the 300 Japanese laborers could not be brought in and placed upon the irrigated lands, contrary to the terms of that agreement. Thus the agreement has been successful and that is exactly what the people want. I think I am right in the statement that that agreement, that is the treaty between Britain and Japan, expires about 1911. My opinion is, and I say it boldly, that the present condition of Japanese immigration must be maintained for the next two years, by the operation of the settlement which the government has with Japan, then in the renewal of the treaty whatever

Restrictive Provisions we think necessary to meet the sentiment of British Columbia must be inserted, for we must give absolute satisfaction to the people of British Columbia.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Ralph Smith: My hon. friend is excited at the position I take, that this thing ought to be remedied according to his own judgment. If this suggestion is wrong my hon. friend's leader was wrong. Not a single man on the other side of the House said a word with regard to the matter, no one made any complaint, every one said that this was in the best interests of Canada, and there was no suspicion that the understanding that was arrived at with Japan would be interfered with in any way. The intention of every man in this House was to accomplish a principle of commercial interest that was good for British Columbia. Of course, my hon. friend lays great stress on the necessity of taking that precaution. He goes further and on Friday night made the statement that the treaty with Japan made it impossible for this parliament to regulate Japanese immigration under any circumstances. He said that

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Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate Certificate of Title to above lands issued to Charles Good on the 12th day of October, 1902, and numbered 168.
S. Y. WOOLTON,
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EDMONTON ROAD, between Fernwood Road and Richmond Road, is closed to vehicular traffic. By order,
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BETTER TERMS AND ASIATIC EXCLUSION

(Continued from page 10.)

the 40,000,000 Japanese, the blind, the halt, the lame and the undesirable, could all come into this country and according to the terms of that treaty nothing could prevent them. I looked up the record and disputed that opinion last session very strongly. Of course my hon. friend is a lawyer and I am not; all I do is to apply common sense and I am convinced that in many cases that will get ahead of the lawyer. What I said last year and may again is that my hon. friend's statement that the ordinary general laws of this country do not apply to Japanese because we have a treaty is—

An Entirely False Position, and yet it is a position that was presented repeatedly by these gentlemen to the people of British Columbia. They said that the ordinary immigration law against undesirable immigrants to Canada could not be invoked against Japanese because of the treaty with Japan. I looked up the record and what do I find? Since the treaty was passed forty-eight Japanese have been deported to Japan direct, for physical reasons. Under the operation of the system of medical inspection under the medical superintendent of immigration in Vancouver, in my hon. friend's own city, forty Japanese have been deported under the general law and regulations of this country, disproving the very wild position taken by every one of these hon. gentlemen before the election of British Columbia. I venture the statement that the general electorate of British Columbia, from the discussion in this House and from the general argument on this question in British Columbia in the last campaign, believe that the Japanese had a privilege in entering this country not enjoyed by an Englishman, an Irishman, a Welshman or a Scotchman. My hon. friend still adheres to that position, he believes that yet and takes the responsibility of saying it. Why, the favored nation clause in the treaty could not give the Japanese more than we gave British subjects. Surely no one can conceive that legislation would be passed by this House which would make possible the conferring of privileges on Japanese greater than those extended to British subjects. What we did was to give the Japanese the rights given to British subjects and no more. But if the hon. gentleman's contention means anything it means that by that provision we gave the Japanese more extensive rights in this country than we granted our own

people and other British subjects. Does the hon. gentleman still take that position? That is—

One of the Beautiful Illusions which will soon be shattered in British Columbia, and our hon. friends opposite will pay dearly for having caused them.

Mr. Burrill: Did the hon. gentleman find that in the campaign against me in my constituency that view was presented? Did he not find that his own advocacy resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the gentleman he supported on that question?

Mr. Ralph Smith: I just happened to speak in two places in my hon. friend's constituency. That of course accounts for my hon. friend's election. If I had taken a greater part, the result would probably have been different.

Mr. Burrill: The hon. gentleman could not get a majority of the votes in his own riding.

Mr. Smith: The hon. member for Victoria (Mr. Burrill) says I could not get a majority of the votes in my riding. But, Mr. Speaker, I had forged telegrams, I might have got a good deal more.

Mr. Burrill: Is the hon. gentleman not prepared to accept the statement I made in the House yesterday?

Mr. Ralph Smith: I am going to deal with this forged telegram now.

Mr. Ralph Smith: My hon. friend is a new member and he will of course learn by experience. I am surprised that my hon. friend for Victoria (Mr. Burrill) should insist in butting in and out at this serious part of the debate. He stands in this House to-day as the consequence of a forged telegram and I say that—

Telegram Was Forged on the authority of the opposition. When I discussed the question in Kootenay, not in the presence of the hon. gentleman but in the presence of an intelligent representative of his, it was stated by that representative, two weeks the leader of the Conservative party had committed himself to the entire exclusion of Asiatics from British Columbia.

I then gave the leader of the opposition this credit. I stated on the platform at Nelson that I did not believe he would take this responsibility of sending any such telegram. I brought down here my files for the purpose of asking my hon. friend the straight question, but that was rendered unnecessary by his disavowal of the telegram. But in the Colonist on the 25th of October last that telegram appeared on the front page. It appeared in the Colonist on the 25th of October, the day before the election, and was distributed in every coast city and elsewhere throughout British Columbia. For the three weeks following the by-election, that telegram appeared dated from Halifax the 24th of October, 1908, and it read as follows:

"Your message received. The Con-

servative party stand for a white Canada, the protection of white labor and the absolute exclusion of Asiatics."

My hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, has stated in this House that he never sent any such telegram; and yet for three weeks that telegram was distributed throughout the length and breadth of British Columbia and was never repudiated.

Mr. Burrill: May I say that the hon. gentleman is mistaken. That telegram was never distributed or printed, or read in the constituency of Vancouver. I never heard of that telegram until Friday afternoon last in this House.

Mr. Smith: My hon. friend is committing himself to an erroneous responsibility when he says that telegram was not distributed or read in the constituency of Vancouver. Do the electors of Vancouver not read the Daily Colonist? Is that newspaper not sent over by steamer on Sunday morning?

Mr. Burrill: The hon. gentleman knows well that the Victoria Colonist does not get distribution in the city of Vancouver. He knows perfectly well that the statement I have made is correct. That telegram was not printed in Vancouver, it was never read by me in Vancouver, it was never heard of by me until I came to this House.

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with this was the hon. member who got a dozen majority in the city of Victoria, and that same hon. gentleman read this telegram, not as it was sent by the leader of the opposition, but as it was distributed throughout the province of British Columbia. The hon. gentleman said on Friday last that it was an emissary of the Colonist office who brought the telegram to him. But he will not say that it was a political adversary who brought him that telegram. He knew that the hon. member for Vancouver (Mr. Burrill), just a few weeks before, had taken a mandate from the leader of the opposition on this question. That hon. gentleman announced plainly in the press of Vancouver that the leader of the opposition and the Conservative party were prepared to abrogate the treaty with Japan if the conditions of the new settlement were not adhered to. I am sure that my hon. friend from Vancouver will endorse my statement. The hon. member for Victoria, when he read repeatedly the mandate stated by the hon. member for Vancouver on

An Entirely Contrary Principle. I say that my hon. friend is not absolutely free from the responsibility for reading that telegram.

There are two ways of settling this Oriental question in British Columbia. I will join my friends opposite in any reasonable method of settlement; but it can never be settled by forging telegrams; it can never be settled by approaching the question exclusively from a partisan point of view. The attitude of the hon. member for Vancouver (Mr. Burrill) in this debate was absolutely a partisan position. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was his great cause of complaint. "I wish," he said, "that I had never heard his speech." Well, after we got the information about the forged telegram, we were not surprised that he wished he had never heard that speech. For more reasons than one, we shared the hon. gentleman's wish. I have said that there are two ways of settling this Oriental question. One way is for employers of labor in British Columbia not to employ Orientals. The second way is by reasonable legislation. I am not sure that any one of the hon. gentlemen I have referred to can subscribe to the first principle. They stand for a "white Canada." Their whole programme was for a "white Canada."

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campaign the whole of this matter brought before the House—

Some Hon. Members: That is

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The Hinton Electric Co. Limited.

911 GOVERNMENT ST.
VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the "Companies" Winding-up Act, 1888, Chapter 14, Statutes of British Columbia.

LENZ & LEISER, LIMITED,
In Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that by an Extraordinary Resolution of the members of Lenz & Leiser, Limited, passed at a general meeting of the members of the Company, held in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, on the 25th January, 1909, it was resolved that the above Company be voluntarily wound-up under the provisions of the above Statute, and the undersigned has been duly appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the said Company and distributing the property thereof. All creditors of the Company are required to deliver to the undersigned before the 31st March, 1909, full particulars of their claims, verified by statutory declaration. After such date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the Company according to law.

Dated the 26th day of January, 1909.
MOSES LENZ,
Liquidator.

Lodges

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 211 Government street.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 75, I. O. F., meets on second Tuesday and fourth Monday of each month in R. of C. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets. Visiting Foresters welcomed. E. Sec., E. Parsons, Lee & Fraser, Troupes ave., J. W. H. King, R. Sec., 181 Pandora street.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. F., No. 27, meets first and third Monday of each month in R. of C. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Isabelle Moore, Financial Secretary, 44 Hillside Ave., city.

K. O. F. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora sts. H. Weber, K. of G. & S. Box 54.

VICTORIA, No. 11, K. of P. meets at K. of P. Hall every Thursday, D. S. Mowat, K. of R. & S. Box 154.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 130, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at O. U. W. Hall. Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA meet every first and third Tuesday each month at Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street. G. L. Blaisell, clerk, 1213 Douglas street.

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BOWSER AGAIN

EVADES ISSUE

(Continued from page 1.)

Opposed the Amendment.
Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton said that while he had not heard the earlier speeches in the debate he was satisfied from what he had heard, that all the speakers had made good use of their opportunities. For himself, he would not have risen had it not been for the amendment suddenly moved yesterday by the honorable member for Chilliwack (Mr. Munro). That gentleman had known for years—indeed Mr. Munro had at one time been a supporter of his—but while the voice was the voice of the member for Chilliwack he had a shrewd suspicion that the hand in the framing of the resolution was the hand of the member for Delta. The government could not accept such an amendment, which would mean the financial disruption of the province and inconvenience and difficulties which the member for Chilliwack would be one of the first to condemn.

To his mind, the president of the council said, the personal property tax would not benefit the municipalities if they had power to collect it. From figures furnished by the finance department he found that the personal property tax yielded, deducting the ten per cent for prompt payment, \$137,306. Of this \$85,861 was contributed by the cities, leaving but \$52,500 for division among the municipalities, an amount which would be too small to be of any great value.

Must Increase Revenue.

But as he had frequently said, if not now then in a year or two it would be incumbent upon the legislature, or be good policy for it, to put some new revenue at the disposal of the municipalities. How that was to be done would be a matter for consideration, but he had before now suggested that the government should, in one way or other, contribute some further expenditure on roads, which would meet the views of the municipalities and not disturb the provincial revenue. A good policy would be the organization, in some way, of several municipalities to carry out such works as trunk roads, the government granting a certain sum. There would be a uniform rate struck and the work along the road would be uniform. At present it was that some of these roads were unequally maintained, and as their weakest spot was the measure of the load which farmers could draw over them, it was an economic desirability to have them kept up to a uniform standard.

Revenue Tax Bad.

Mr. Carter-Cotton, speaking for himself as an individual and not as a minister, reiterated his opposition to the revenue tax. He looked upon it as making necessary an inquiry into a man's affairs if it was to be fairly applied. As it was there was nothing scientific about it. Everybody paid \$3, no matter what his position or income was. Every other tax imposed by the province was based on a man's ability to pay. As to whether such a tax might be fairly imposed by municipalities he would not express an opinion.

The honorable gentleman from cases which have come under his notice, strongly advised an independent audit of municipal accounts by some government official. If thought necessary the expense of an audit might be charged up to the municipalities in cases where it was found that such a measure was a necessity. As a former chief commissioner Mr. Carter-Cotton defended the department of lands and works from criticisms, and while he thought the grants to large holders was not to be condemned, asked the opposition what difference there was between this policy and that of the federal government.

J. A. Macdonald asked if the honorable gentleman could point to any other instance but one.

The president of the council thought he could find half-a-dozen instances. In regard to the handling of the liquor license laws by his colleague the attorney-general he recalled that Sir Oliver Mowat, a great statesman and a most successful one, went further and took the whole control of the license law into his own hands and out of those of the municipalities. No fault had ever been found with his administration of the law, except, perhaps, by a few cantankerous Conservatives.

Not a Similar Case.

"Was the case precisely the same as it is here?" queried Mr. Macdonald. The honorable gentleman replied that perhaps he might have to take back or modify some part of his statement.

"Will the honorable gentleman tell us which parts of his statement he takes back?" was John Oliver's inquiry, put in his most insinuating tones.

Mr. Carter-Cotton turned off the question with a smile, and concluded his remarks with some references to the Prince Rupert townsite, in which connection he assured Mr. Oliver that the company had not been granted any exemption from taxation.

First Division of Session.

No other speakers rising a division was called on the amendment, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Macdonald, Oliver, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Naden, Hall, Egan, Jones, Yerton, Hawthornthwaite, McNelis, Williams—14.

Nays—McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Carter-Cotton, Ross, Shattford, Thomson, Hunter, Gardner, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

Against Revenue Tax.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) then moved that the following clause be added: "In view of the prosperity enjoyed by the capitalist class in this province during the past twelve months and for other reasons we regret that your honor's government has not deemed it advisable to intimate its intention to abolish the revenue tax."

Premier McBride raised the point of order that as this dealt with revenue it was not permissible.

The speaker ruled, however, that the honorable gentleman was quite within his rights.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, in support of his resolution, declared that the rev-

All Distress From Indigestion or an Upset Stomach Vanishes.

Does it ever occur to you how busy that little stomach of yours is? It actually only holds three pints, though in one year you force it to take in 2,500 pounds of material, digest it and prepare it for assimilation into the blood. Do you wonder at the number of cases of indigestion and stomach trouble? You crowd it with steaks and pastry, fritter its juices with spices and acids and expect this little four-ounce mill to do its work.

Is there any wonder that your food passes undigested, or lays like a lump of lead in the stomach? That every thing you eat turns to acid, stomach gas and stomach poison, putrefying the intestines and digestive canals, causing biliousness, headaches, dizziness and indigestion, heartburn, Nauseous breath, constipation and other more dangerous symptoms.

Call your disease what you will—indigestion, gastritis, nervousness, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, etc.—you know the real name, the real disease is fermentation of the food you eat—a sour stomach, which belches gas and eructs undigested food or causes a feeling of nausea and miserableness.

All these miseries vanish promptly when you stop this food fermentation. Take fifty cents to your pharmacist for a case of Pape's Diapiesin. Eat a triangle, and five minutes later your stomach will do what a healthy stomach should—that is, turn every bite you eat into bodily nourishment and without you realizing it you will have a stomach. One triangle will digest all the food you eat without the aid of the stomach, because it contains just the elements found in a good, strong, healthy stomach.

entire tax was objectionable because it was direct taxation, and also because it left the door open to fraud. The air in the chamber seemed to be impregnated with prosperity. This must refer to the wealthy, to the capitalist, class, as he did not think anywhere workmen or trades unionists or Socialists would or could make such a statement truthfully. Wages had been reduced during the past year and hon. gentleman, if they had dared or cared to speak, could have told of men unemployed and having to be fed, the first time he had ever known such in his experience of British Columbia.

This amendment was defeated on the following vote:
Yeas—Hawthornthwaite, Williams, McNelis, Jardine, Henderson, Naden—6.

Nays—Macdonald, Oliver, Munro, Brewster, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yerton, McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, Carter-Cotton, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Ross, Shattford, Thomson, Hunter, Gardner, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

The motion for an address in reply to the speech was then adopted without division, and the debate was over.

Bills Introduced.

The decks were thus cleared for action and the House proceeded to dispose of a number of items of business which had been accumulating on the order paper, beginning with the introduction of bills.

H. C. Brewster (Alberni) re-introduced his bill for the better securing of the wages of mine workers under certain conditions. Men from south of the line will take up a proposition, perhaps on option, and work it till the vein pinched out, or their money does, and then decamp leaving their men's wages owing and no recourse for the men. For want of the legislation Mr. Brewster proposed last year and not renewed there have been such such cases in his own riding alone since the session of 1908. The member for Alberni pointed out the other day that the Mechanics' Lien act does not meet these cases and he proposes that a deposit be made to cover the wages of the men in advance.

H. B. Thomson introduced a private bill for the consolidation of certain mining leases in Cariboo held by John Hoop.

The attorney-general introduced two bills amending recent legislation. The first remedies a verbal defect in the Ditches and Watercourses act, 1907, by making it clear that the engineer can let work on non-compliance with the award for the completion of a ditch, or any portion thereof. The other is designed to give more time for appeals from municipal courts of revision. At present the voters' lists have to be posted on December 10th and the court of revision meets on December 21st. It is now proposed to have the lists posted on December 5th and the court sit on December 10th, which gives about a month before election day for appealing with appeal. The other is designed to give more time for appeals from municipal courts of revision. At present the voters' lists have to be posted on December 10th and the court of revision meets on December 21st. It is now proposed to have the lists posted on December 5th and the court sit on December 10th, which gives about a month before election day for appealing with appeal.

The Natal Act.

Mr. Oliver moved: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of judgments of any court, in each case of prosecution under authority of Chapter 23, 1908, intitled 'British Columbia'."

In doing so, the member for Delta said the question had been one much discussed. Last session the attorney-general stated that if his legislation was let alone he would undertake that not another Japanese would land in British Columbia. The Dominion government evidently took him at his word and did not disallow the act. Under it a Japanese was arrested but steps were taken on his behalf and the conviction quashed. That was confirmed by the full court. Meanwhile the Dominion government, under its immigration laws, deported the man. The motion was moved for the purpose of getting some information as to what had taken place in that case, and also to give the attorney-general an opportunity to tell the House where the province stood in regard to this important subject at the present time, and to state whether he was going to appeal to the highest court in the realm.

The attorney-general sat silent and let the motion pass without a word. So did the premier, but neither of them looked at their ease as the House waited for the formalities of putting the motion to be disposed of.

Charges Reiterated.
Mr. Oliver moved next: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of regulations issued by the government under the 'British Columbia Fisheries act,' also showing the

names of officials appointed under authority of said act; the length of service of each official; the rate and the amount of pay of each official; the travelling expenses or other allowances of each official; the names of firms obtaining licenses, and the amounts paid in each case; the number of licenses issued to an individual fisherman, and the amounts collected; the names of persons proceeded against for infractions of the fisheries act and regulations; the offences charged in each case; the results of prosecution in each case; the amount of cost in each case; by whom such costs were paid; names of prosecuting attorneys in each case; the amount of fees paid to prosecuting attorney in each case; the amount, if any, still due to prosecuting attorney in each case; the travelling and other expenses of prosecuting attorney in each case; the total amount received from issue of licenses, and the total expenditure in connection with the enforcement of the act."

Mr. Oliver explained that this resolution sought to obtain some information for the House regarding the administration of the provincial fisheries regulations by the attorney-general's department. As he had charged the other day, the attorney-general had deliberately sought to bring about a conflict with the Dominion by the instructions which he had given to his officers.

Fishermen had been persecuted, evidence had been altered by the prosecuting attorney and the stipendiary magistrate was not fit, by reason of age, to act. No magistrate, in possession of all his faculties, would allow a prosecutor to dictate to him the words which he should write down as having been given in evidence. It was a sight which it was to be hoped would never recur in a British court. In this case a court of justice, but a court of injustice.

Cases Sub-Judice.

At this point Mr. Speaker Eberts suggested that some of these cases were before the courts and that, therefore, they were not properly a subject of resolution by the House.

Mr. Oliver replied that the only case in this position was that of Kendell, who had appealed and got a decision against the attorney-general. It was referred out of court, in any case, under a judgment.

The attorney-general broke silence long enough to say that the Kendall case had gone to the Privy Council, and that the Full court had refused leave to appeal in another case because there was this appeal already pending.

Mr. Oliver left the motion go at that, expressing the hope that the papers would be brought down speedily. He mentioned that no record of licenses issued appeared to have been kept, as the officials were not able to say who had or had not licenses. In concluding, the member for Delta said it was a matter of interest to his constituents to know whether or not the attorney-general was going to enforce the fisheries regulations during the coming season, or whether the fact of there being no record made any difference in that respect.

The resolution was passed, the attorney-general having relapsed into a stony silence.

Railway Discrimination.

There were also adopted the following two orders on motion of Mr. Oliver: "That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the receipts and expenditure for the period July 1st to December 31st, 1908."

"That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers or documents between the government of the province of British Columbia and the Dominion government, or the board of railway commissioners, in pursuance of the resolution of the House of April 16th, 1907."

The resolution referred to in the latter motion was adopted at Mr. Oliver's initiative, and called on the government to make representations to the railway commission in regard to discrimination in freight and passenger rates against British Columbia.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked: "Has any action been taken by the government in respect to a resolution carried during last session of the House memorializing the Imperial government to appoint a royal commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances in connection with Oriental immigration into the province of British Columbia? If not, why not?"

Hon. Dr. Young replied that on March 10th last the resolution had been forwarded to the lieutenant-governor for transmission to the Imperial authorities. A letter from his honor's private secretary acknowledged it. Nothing more had been heard till he received a letter of date of January 28th, from the lieutenant-governor's office, stating that the resolution had been sent forward on March 16th, the only correspondence received from the secretary of state since being a letter of date of March 20th, informing his honor that it had been submitted to the governor-general in council.

Condemns Principle.
The House went again into committee on the message from his honor, transmitting the club licenses bill and the bill was then read a first time. W. R. Ross (Fernie) was chairman.

John Oliver, while in committee, entered a protest against the taking of the power of dealing with these clubs and granting them licenses out of the hands of the municipalities and taking it into the hands of the attorney-general. He renewed his protest at a later stage on the bill, and will probably divide the House on the principle involved.

Just before adjournment at 4.35 p.m. Mr. Davey presented a petition from the Southeastern Kootenay Railway Company, asking that the bill to incorporate the Flathead Valley Railway Company be refused.

Several questions of interest to the people of Cariboo will be asked by Harry Jones, one of the representatives of that riding, on Monday. These are as follows:

1. Is it the intention of the government to build a road from Eight-Mile lake, near Barkerville, to Bear lake?

2. Is it the intention of the government to place a ferry across the Fraser river, at or near Fort Alexander?

3. What did it cost to keep clear from snow the wagon road from Cottonwood to Barkerville during the fiscal year ending 1908?

4. What did it cost to protect the town of Barkerville from tallings during the past summer and the one preceding that, and were these sums taken from the appropriations for the trunk road?

5. What did it cost to keep clear from snow the wagon road from Cottonwood to Barkerville during the fiscal year ending 1908?

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WHY PEOPLE DO NOT MARRY.

There is an increasing class of women who seek to slip through life as easily as they can, whose twin gods are pleasure and ease, and who daily offer sacrifices to themselves. They would be indignant did one dare to cast doubt, on their morals, for they keep strictly within the limits of conventional moral action, yet they reveal their essential immorality by their tastes. You note them in music halls, in musical comedies, and at the pantomime rapturously applauding and appreciating all that has a suggestion of nastiness. They flock to the libraries, openly demanding literature of a type that their fathers would have burned or buried at the back of the top shelf. Their crowning happiness is an elaborate meal at a West End restaurant, where the lights are red, the music plays softly, and the wine sparkles. They are maids without hearts, wives who are despisers at children, women whose self-love and self-worship corrode and destroy their real femininity. What affection they can spare from themselves they gave to their dogs or their motor-cars.—F. A. McKenzie in Cassell's.

A NEW CHRISTIANITY.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a new religious departure has been made by the union of several Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist congregations in a fortnight's trial of "living as Christ would live if He were on earth." The minister drew up a charter which he characterized as the Ten Commandments up-to-date. Here they are: First, smile like a burst of sunshine. Second, shake hands like a man, not a giraffe. Third, don't reach the office ten minutes late with the "blues." Fourth, don't quit work ten minutes early with a yawn. Fifth, let nobody with 50 cents pose as a dollar man. Sixth, be honest in speech, business and pleasures. Seventh, don't be a loafer. Eighth, don't take up four seats at a time in a tramcar. Ninth, learn to exercise charity to all men. Tenth, be jades and gentlemen always. The movement has been undertaken in grim earnest, even the local newspapers refraining from cheap witticisms.

RHEUMATIC LIVER OVER STRAINED KIDNEYS

Caused Sickness That Puzzled Able Physicians. Was Cured by Ferrozone.

A REAL MIRACLE.

"My doctor told me I had gouty or rheumatic liver and kidneys," writes G. O. Forde, from Halifax. "I guess he was right for I was a mighty sick man and felt the game was pretty nearly up. So many remedies failed that the doctor was completely puzzled. As for symptoms—I had bushels of them in the morning a sort of nausea. Sometimes the bowels were constipated, at other times quite relaxed. I felt dull, and a sense of weight in the back and over the liver was very distressing."

Lost 15 Pounds in Weight.
"My color resembled a yellowish pallor, and gradually I lost weight to the alarming extent of fifteen pounds. I looked jaundiced and felt sure I would die."

"Then I read of the wonders worked by Ferrozone and in desperation I bought six boxes. At once I began to mend. Ferrozone must have put a peg or two into the nervous system for things at the end of the month began to look up. In three months I felt like new, but kept on taking Ferrozone. In six months I was cured."

Ferrozone Saved His Life.
"Were it not for Ferrozone I wouldn't be alive to-day. I am sure it will cure any weakness, rheumatism, gout, debility, poor blood or nervousness. My condition embraced all these, and Ferrozone cured me." Reader, get Ferrozone to-day, 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers.

NO RACE SUICIDE THERE.

Although the population of France is declining, there are parts where large families are not the exception, but the rule. The little village of Verrieres, near Pontarlier, on the Swiss frontier, where General Bourbak met with disaster in 1871, is a case in point. It is a picturesque spot. Fagillies of ten or a dozen are common. Last week M. Simon, a farmer, celebrated his golden wedding in the presence of 42 children and grandchildren. Mme. L. Botte, a farmer's wife, has had 23 children. M. Crelier, the receiver of taxes, is the happy father of 25 children; M. Hamard, a farmer, is father to 20; and M. Longchamp's wife has borne him 19.

25 YEARS' SUCCESS
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
GRASSHOPPER
OINTMENT AND PILLS
No Bought or Manufactured Testimonials.

TRY IT
IF YOU
HAVE
A
BAD
LEG

A Poisoned Hand, Rheumatism, Gout, Piles, Glaucoma, Swelling, Burns, Bruises, Blisters, Inflammation, Venereal Syphilis, Ringworm, or Discolored Skin. I can cure you. I do not say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed it is no reason I should. You may have attended Hospitals and been advised to submit to amputation, but do not for I can cure you. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a Box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills which are a certain cure for Bad Legs, etc. See the Trade Mark of a "Grasshopper" on a green label—Prepared by ALBERT & CO., Albert House, 73, Farringdon Street, London, England. (Registered copyright).

C. H. Bowes, Druggist, Agent Victoria, B. C.

You Cannot Make Money Fruit Growing in British Columbia

Unless you have proper soil, moisture, transportation and market facilities.

We Have Published a Free Map

Of the fruit districts and a pamphlet giving official information on the subject, together with extract from Provincial homestead regulations.

While the supply lasts will send absolutely free of cost to those who send name and address at once.

Write to-day to

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Kootenay Orchard Association, Ltd.

NELSON, B. C.

TO FARMERS

WE OFFER YOU A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME IN A

FIRST CLASS FRUIT FARM

5 1/2 Acres All Cleared

Within 25 minutes' drive from the city.

Four acres in bearing fruit, balance in vegetables, at present supplying a local hotel the year round.

FIVE-ROOMED MODERN HOUSE

Barns and outbuildings

CHEAP IF TAKEN AT ONCE.

THE BEST BUY ON THE MARKET TO-DAY

L. R. JONES

ROOM 12, METROPOLITAN BLOCK

"The Crimp and the Consequence"

Is the title of a Mighty Interesting Little Booklet on Washboards, that has Just Been Issued.

It tells the Value of the Crimp in Washboards; the Features of the Ordinary Crimp, and the Features of the Better Crimp.

And it Tells the Kind of Crimp that is the Better Crimp—AND WHY. If You are Interested, a Post-card will bring this Bright Little "Eye-Opener" to you At Once.

Ask Yourself—Why not let us Send You a Copy To-day!

The E. B. EDDY CO.
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Here Since 1881.

ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE IN CANADA, ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES.

Money To Loan

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AGREEMENTS OF SALE PURCHASED

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Real Estate, Timber, Mines.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Agents for C. P. R. Irrigated

BEFORE!
BUYING-SELLING
IN B.C.
CALL & SEE MY
LIST
OVER 100
PROPERTIES
AGENTS
25 BILLION
FEET
25,000,000,000
A.T. FRAMPTON
MAHON BUILDING
GOVERNMENT ST.
VICTORIA
PHONE 1650

LOCAL STOCKS
(By Courtesy N. B. Naysmith & Co.)
Feb. 2, 1909.
(Private Exchange.)

Albion Coal & Coke	Bld. Asked
American Canadian Oil	11
B. C. Amalgamated Coal	43
B. C. Coal	83
B. C. Permanent Loan	105.00
B. C. Pulp & Paper	80
Bakeries, Limited	8.25
Capital Furnitures	6.25
Cariboo Camp McKinley	40
Diamond Coal	55
Diamond Vale C. & L.	17
Great West Permanent	100.00
Granby	17.00
International Coal & Coke	70
Nicola Valley C. & C.	70.00
Nootka Marble Quarries	7.00
Pingree Mines, Ltd.	20
Portland Canal Mining	95
Pacific Coast Fire	124.00
Royal Collieries	31
Silica Brick	5.00
Snodgrass	1.90
Unstamped (unstamped)	12.50
Victoria Transfer Co.	50.00
Vancouver Briquette Coal	5.50
Western Oil	1.65

Note.—Pacific Coast Fire is sold at the above quotation subject to a call by the company of \$1 per share.

GRAIN MARKET.
(By Courtesy F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
Chicago, Feb. 3.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
July	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
Sept.	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
Dec.	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
Corn—				
May	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65
July	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65
Sept.	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65
Oats—				
May	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
July	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Sept.	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Pork—				
May	17.00	17.07	16.90	17.05
July	17.00	17.12	17.00	17.12
Lard—				
May	9.35	9.70	9.60	9.67
July	9.30	9.82	9.72	9.80
Short Ribs—				
May	8.47	8.56	8.47	8.50
July	9.05	9.10	9.02	9.07

NEW YORK COTTON
(By Courtesy F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
New York, Feb. 2.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
Feb.	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
March	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
April	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
May	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
June	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
July	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
Aug.	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
Sept.	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
Oct.	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
Nov.	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20
Dec.	9.17	9.22	9.15	9.19-20

DRY FARMING CONGRESS.
Sir William, MacDonald to Attend
Gathering at Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 2.—Secretary John T. Burns, of the trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress, has been notified by cable that Sir William MacDonald, of Pretoria, one of the most noted agronomists in the world, has left London to attend the meeting of the congress in Cheyenne on February 22nd as a representative of the Transvaal. For many years Sir William has studied the problems of arid land farming, with a view of producing in the Transvaal not only a local food supply, but enough grain for export to England. He will address the congress on dry farming in South Africa.

GROVER CLEVELAND ARTICLE.

New York, Feb. 2.—In a statement made public yesterday by his wife, Broughton Brandburg, who is wanted in connection with the selling of the New York Times, of an article which he represented as having been written by Grover Cleveland, which was subsequently found to be spurious, by Mrs. Cleveland and others, gave as his reason for forfeiting his bail the excuse that he is without funds to obtain an attorney and other experts to refute the expert testimony to be offered by the prosecution. As soon as he has obtained money enough to cover his expenses, he declares in his statement, he will return and face the trial.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.
BROKERS
14-16 MAHON BLDG. 1114 GOVT STREET
PRIVATE WIRES TO ALL EXCHANGES
CORRESPONDENTS: LOGAN & BRYAN MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange.
S. B. CHAPIN & CO.

HOW GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ARE EARNED

Superintendent Bastedo Outlines Main Feature of the Proposition.

S. T. Bastedo, superintendent of Canadian government annuities, has issued his first report under that department. It takes the form of an address to the people of Canada upon the government's annuity proposition and contains information relative to it. In the report Mr. Bastedo says:

Your attention is directed to the Government Annuities Act (1898), under which provision may be made by or for every man, woman or child against want and poverty, and for that happiness which comes with the removal of the dread of destitution in old age.

All that it will be necessary for you to provide for such an emergency will be to deposit from time to time in the nearest post office savings bank or money order office, or, if you prefer, to remit to the department at Ottawa, as men—hereafter be arranged, any annuities that you may set aside for that purpose, which amounts will be placed to your credit with compound interest thereon at four per cent. per annum, and will be paid to you in the form of an annuity at a date thereafter to be fixed.

The government will assist you—it will look after your instalments—it has advantages for investment which a private individual cannot enjoy—it will act as your banker—it will do all this for you absolutely free of charge, and you need have no fear that your savings will be lost by dishonest or extravagant management. No better guarantee should be required that the proposition is worthy of your fullest confidence than the knowledge that the bill was conceived and carefully thought out by the Right Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright, one of the foremost financiers of the day, and was passed in the Senate and House of Commons without a dissenting voice. It would not be a compliment, therefore, to the intelligence of any Canadian to say that more convincing arguments were needed to satisfy him that an exceptional opportunity has been afforded him to make provision for his old age.

Many men have been ruined, or have seen their hard-earned savings disappear by improvident investment or by rushing into unwise speculations. They have perhaps yielded to the glowing allurements of some scheme by which they were induced to believe that they could double their money in a few months, but in 999 cases out of 1,000 the experience of those who have tried the "short cut" to wealth has been that their confidence was misplaced. Others have wasted their money in many ways and have repented when too late. You will be saved from such disaster and humiliation if you invest your savings with the government for the purchase of an annuity.

But the government has done more than merely to place the facilities within your reach for making this provision.

It has provided by statute you cannot be deprived of your annuity in any manner, by any person, or by any process of law; and you are protected against possible pressure and the many temptations to withdraw your contributions, in order that the intent of the Act, which is solely to enable you to provide for a comfortable old age, may not be defeated.

That the annuity cannot be seized for debt for any kind; and that it cannot be forfeited, is unalienable.

You may spend it foolishly and in an improvident way if you like, but it will not depart from you—it will come to you every three months so long as you live.

You may provide for an annuity of \$50 or \$600 a year, but no less and no more. You can contribute each week, set it aside in the same way that you set aside a sum for your winter's coal—you are providing fuel for the winter of life. Your earnings will some day cease, but you must have food and clothing so long as you live.

The following illustrations will demonstrate to you the vast advantage of an annuity contract over any other kind of investment as a means of making provision for old age. A man beginning at 20 years of age and paying 25 cents a week until he is 60, may provide an annuity (or income) for the remainder of his life of \$129.91.

A man beginning at 25, and paying 25 cents a week until he is 60, will receive \$99.34 at 60.

A man beginning at 30, and paying 25 cents a week until he is 60, will receive \$74.72 at 60.

A man beginning at 35, and paying 25 cents a week until he is 60, will receive \$54.90 at 60.

A man beginning at 40 with a cash payment of \$10, paying 25 cents a week and adding \$10 every five years until he is 60, will receive an annuity of \$151.96 at age 60.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.
Copper Producers' Association to Hold Meetings to Discuss Situation.

The new Copper Producers' Association, which represents over 90 per cent. of the copper production of the United States, Canada and Mexico, is to meet once a month and talk things over, says J. S. Bache & Co., in their financial report. It is also to report every thirty days the aggregate production and stocks of accumulated copper on hand. The next meeting of the association, it is understood, will be held during the week of February 28th, and by the middle of February officials will compile figures showing the actual number of pounds of unsummed copper on hand, not including Europe and not including stocks held by manufacturers (amount probably small) will be for the first time available.

NEGRO ROUND UP.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—More than 200 negroes have been arrested in an effort by the police department to render the Herron Hill residence section of the city safe. In the last few weeks numerous attacks have been made by negroes upon young women and girls, each of which has been reported, but the offenders invariably escaped.

POSSIBILITIES OF PACIFIC GRAIN ROUTE

How Operation of Manitoba Act Affects Trade of Alberta.

The Calgary Herald, in its series of articles on the grain trade of Alberta, says:

In a former article we endeavored to point out some of the difficulties that surrounded the operation of the Manitoba grain act in this province and to indicate the remedies that have been suggested to meet those difficulties. The crux of the situation in this connection lies in the fact that the act is detrimental to the building up of a west-bound grain traffic and that such a traffic is essential to the proper development of Alberta as a grain-producing country.

When the act was passed the entire export crop of western Canada moved eastward and with additions to existing facilities then contemplated were also in connection with east-bound traffic, as, for instance, the Hudson's Bay route, the proposed Georgian Bay canal, and the construction of two new through railway lines north of Lake Superior. It was also contemplated that the "Manitoba" of trade, when opened up, would be supplied from their commencement with the same class of facilities for handling grain shipments as now exist at Fort William and Montreal. The operation of the Act

was therefore designed to suit east-bound shipments and little consideration was given to its possible bearing on the development of a grain trade then unheard of, namely that from Alberta to the markets of Europe and Asia, through Pacific coast ports.

This latter trade, though now started, is yet in its inception. It has many complications to overcome before it can attain its full value to the farmers of this province. Freight rates west even now are favorable as compared with winter rates via Fort William, but they do not equal the lake-and-rail route of the navigation period and probably may not until the Panama canal is completed in six or seven years from the present time. This is a matter that will adjust itself as conditions change. In the meantime the great value of the route to the access it gives to other markets than those of Europe, in the assurance it gives of an independent

Competitive Outlet For Our Crop. In the fact that it provides an all-the-year-round port to every part of the world. It may be frankly said that the eastern grain men, looking only at the difficulties of the proposition and forgetting that difficulties were created to be overcome, do not yet regard the possibilities of the west-bound traffic seriously and are inclined to smile at our enthusiasm concerning it. The probability is, however, that the last laugh will be with us and on them.

Another present obstacle to the western route is the fact that only certain grades of grain can be marketed there. One essential to the development of our Pacific coast trade will be the establishment at Vancouver or some other point of

An Open Market which will take all kinds of grain. Today a farmer shipping to Fort William can find a market at a small price for any kind of grain no matter what the grade or in what condition it may be on arrival. There is at Fort William machinery for treating rejected grain and otherwise preparing all grades for the market, and at points east of Fort William in Canada and the United States there is a market for all kinds of grain. The conditions in British Columbia, and especially at Vancouver, are different. A farmer cannot ship to Vancouver freely without being sure that he is sending there a grade which will find a buyer. Even although there was a terminal elevator at Vancouver the farmer would have to be careful what grades of grain he sent there, for if there was no demand for such grain without a buyer. At the present time the Vancouver market, except in the case of some individual shipments, is restricted to the higher grades of milling grain and a few grades of feed grain in limited quantities.

The third existing obstacle to the immediate development of a west-bound export trade in grain is the one that most quickly strikes the casual observer, namely, the lack of

Terminal Elevator Facilities on the Pacific coast. This is a subject deserving more extended comment than there is space for in this article, and it will, therefore, be only lightly touched on here. Its importance is obvious, precluding as it does the shipping of any varieties of grain for which an immediate market cannot be found and also compelling the shipment of grain in sacks at considerable expense. Such conditions, if continued, would be of themselves sufficient to prevent the Pacific coast trade from becoming a serious competitor of the eastern route.

From a consideration of the above obstructing factors, the unfavorable influence of the Manitoba grain act on west-bound shipments may be easily deduced. Because there are no terminal facilities at Vancouver, and because a market for only special grades can be had there, and because the opportunities for immediate export to desired points are only occasional; therefore, it is vitally necessary that when chances for western shipments do occur our transportation machinery should enable our shippers to take advantage of them. This the Manitoba grain act prevents. Cars can only be secured in rotation and, except when shipment is made from a terminal elevator in Calgary,

Infinite Labor May be Involved in gathering together from various rural points the material to make up any extensive consignment consisting of one shipment or two grades. It is almost impossible under present conditions for an Alberta shipper to guarantee delivery of, say 200,000 bushels of certain grades at Vancouver for shipment by a vessel sailing in a month from date of the order. He may not be able to pick them up, even though they are in the elevators along the line, because the al-

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An Open Market which will take all kinds of grain. Today a farmer shipping to Fort William can find a market at a small price for any kind of grain no matter what the grade or in what condition it may be on arrival. There is at Fort William machinery for treating rejected grain and otherwise preparing all grades for the market, and at points east of Fort William in Canada and the United States there is a market for all kinds of grain. The conditions in British Columbia, and especially at Vancouver, are different. A farmer cannot ship to Vancouver freely without being sure that he is sending there a grade which will find a buyer. Even although there was a terminal elevator at Vancouver the farmer would have to be careful what grades of grain he sent there, for if there was no demand for such grain without a buyer. At the present time the Vancouver market, except in the case of some individual shipments, is restricted to the higher grades of milling grain and a few grades of feed grain in limited quantities.

The third existing obstacle to the immediate development of a west-bound export trade in grain is the one that most quickly strikes the casual observer, namely, the lack of

Terminal Elevator Facilities on the Pacific coast. This is a subject deserving more extended comment than there is space for in this article, and it will, therefore, be only lightly touched on here. Its importance is obvious, precluding as it does the shipping of any varieties of grain for which an immediate market cannot be found and also compelling the shipment of grain in sacks at considerable expense. Such conditions, if continued, would be of themselves sufficient to prevent the Pacific coast trade from becoming a serious competitor of the eastern route.

From a consideration of the above obstructing factors, the unfavorable influence of the Manitoba grain act on west-bound shipments may be easily deduced. Because there are no terminal facilities at Vancouver, and because a market for only special grades can be had there, and because the opportunities for immediate export to desired points are only occasional; therefore, it is vitally necessary that when chances for western shipments do occur our transportation machinery should enable our shippers to take advantage of them. This the Manitoba grain act prevents. Cars can only be secured in rotation and, except when shipment is made from a terminal elevator in Calgary,

Infinite Labor May be Involved in gathering together from various rural points the material to make up any extensive consignment consisting of one shipment or two grades. It is almost impossible under present conditions for an Alberta shipper to guarantee delivery of, say 200,000 bushels of certain grades at Vancouver for shipment by a vessel sailing in a month from date of the order. He may not be able to pick them up, even though they are in the elevators along the line, because the al-

lotment of cars meantime may not apply in a sufficient degree either to the farmers or the elevator companies that have the grades he requires. This being so, he cannot safely contract for delivery in Vancouver by a certain day and the Vancouver agent cannot safely contract for his vessel space. The order has therefore to be refused and 200,000 bushels that would otherwise have gone to market are left in the hands of the elevator and farmers. At the same time the box cars which are required at the coast for

East-Bound Traffic from there, have to be sent from Alberta to Vancouver empty. These conditions have actually prevailed here this winter and will doubtless occur again. If the west-bound traffic had attained the status now occupied by the east-bound, the operation of the Manitoba grain act in Alberta would be attended only by the complications incident to its operation in the two other provinces; but as it is, those complications are greatly enhanced to the farmers of this part of the west. It would appear that in respect at least to the allotment of cars for western shipments the regulations should be revised at this session of the Dominion parliament; and that could be done, as we have previously shown, by changes which would leave the farmers an adequate protection against encroachments on their present rights, even with respect to that traffic.

TUG MEN'S WAGES. Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Delegates of the Licensed Tug Men's Protective Association add the tug owners at Lake Erie port, who are holding a joint conference here, have reported an agreement on all point except wages. The men at Erie have been receiving \$5.50 per month more than the tug men at the other ports.

The men as well as the operators want to make a uniform schedule of wages for all the ports, but they have different plans for bringing the matter about. The Erie tug owners want the wages at that port reduced \$5.50 per month, while the delegates have made a demand for an increase to make the wages at the other ports the same as at Erie. The matter will be referred to a committee.

LONDON AND THE GOLF FEVER. The prevalence of the golf epidemic is no where more in evidence than in London. There have been erected in the Royal Botanic Gardens high nets on telegraph poles, where members of the School of Golf can safely drive and tell whether the ball is sliced or pulled, in spite of its being brought up short by the net. When the last term opened in Harley street physician, a Scotsman put down his name for a lesson at 7.15 p. m. daily. A peer of the realm, who resides in a large house near Regent's Park, has turned out his billiard table and converted the room into a putting green by spreading thick matting over the floor, which is pierced by five holes. Another devotee in the same neighborhood has surrounded the roof of his house with nets, and laid down matting for a similar purpose.

AN OUTSPOKEN GERMAN. "They are the cause of all the trouble in Europe. They are constantly seeking for a quarrel with Germany. But," he added complacently, "it is like the little dog barking at the big dog. We take no notice, knowing that we can wipe out the British whenever we choose." "It is supposed," said the Englishman, "you will go on increasing your fleet until it is larger than that of the British?" "Ach, no," replied the German. "We shall destroy their fleet with airplanes. I myself am a military aeronaut."

An Englishman travelling in the Orient express was joined by a tall, fair-haired passenger, who proved to be a German. Seeing an old American label on the Englishman's trunk, the German concluded that his companion hailed from the land of the Stars and Stripes, and the Englishman did not undervalue him. Naturally the conversation soon drifted to the unsettled state of European politics. "Ach, these English," said the Teuton.

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READ THE TIMES

News From Four Corners of B. C.

Interesting Happenings Gleaned From All Sources in the Province.

THREE BANDITS ARE NOW BEHIND BARS

Men Suspected of Series of Crimes Along Boundary Line.

Phoenix, B. C., Feb. 2.—The Bridesville bandits, Bill and Cleve Newman and Ben Hart, have been landed behind the bars. They were arrested by Chief Constable Bunbury and Constable Dockstader, of Phoenix, assisted by a deputy sheriff of Okanagan county, Washington, at Oroville, Wash., a town close to the boundary line, some 70 miles west of here.
The trio are all characters of bad record, and in their arrest the police believe they not only have the Bridesville bandits landed, but the desperado who held up Charlie Thomet's hotel bar, Midway, and murdered the proprietor some months ago, and the perpetrator of a series of hold-ups along the boundary line west of here during the past year.
The Canadian police rounded the bandits up at Oroville, but on account of being in American territory, they were unable to make an arrest. By a clever ruse, however, the constables got Hart in the direction of the Canadian line, and once across the line they quickly made his capture, though not without passing a gun. Hart being armed with an automatic Colt revolver and defying capture.
Newman brothers were taken at Oroville by an Okanagan county deputy sheriff, one having a 45-Cal. double-action gun and the other a 38-Smith & Wesson. Hart was brought to Green Jail, and has since turned King's evidence, confessing to Constables Bunbury and Dockstader that he took part in the Bridesville hold-up, and implicating the two Newmans. The trio answer the description of the Midway bandits.
Constable Dockstader left to arrange for the extradition of the Newmans.

On January 2nd, Bridesville, a hamlet on the boundary line, was visited by highwaymen, and the C. N. R. agent and storekeeper were held up there. The Great Northern Company offered a big reward for the capture of the hold-up men. On the night of August 25th last Thomet's hotel at Midway was held up, the proprietor being fatally wounded, and shortly before the Anacosta hotel was held up.

PISTOL FIGHT WITH BURGLAR.
Ferne, Feb. 2.—An attempt was made last week to rob the store of P. Carosella on Baker avenue, and the brother of the proprietor had a narrow escape from death at the hands of the burglars. Louis Salsosella, who manages the business for his brother, has a bedroom at the rear of the liquor store, and at 3 o'clock in the morning was awakened by the breaking of a pane of glass in his room and at the same time heard the command to throw up his hands. Instead of obeying the invitation of his unwelcome visitor he reached under his pillow for his revolver, but before he was able to secure it the man at the window opened fire on him, four bullets narrowly missing him. He dropped to the floor and crawled towards his assailants and took two shots but in the uncertain light failed to hit his man and the intruder escaped. Two 38 calibre bullets were found imbedded in the pillow upon which Carosella had been sleeping and two more were extracted from the wall over the bed.

One hundred and thirteen rooms in the British parliament are utilized for all purposes by the Peers, 294 by the Commons, and 25 by the press.

On the Review Table

It is rarely that a serial starts with so many interesting and very human characters as "John Marvel, Assistant," by Thomas Nelson Page. In the February number of Scribner's Magazine the second installment shows a complete change of scene to a typical city of the Middle West. The story is a thoroughly modern one, dealing with the people and the questions of the present day. From the diaries of Salmon P. Chase, Mr. Oberholzer has unearthed a very full account of a conference in September, '63, at midnight, between Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Stanton, and Halleck, to consider the serious situation of Rosecrans, who was hemmed in a Chattanooga. No one is better fitted to write of the famous movement in the Catholic church which is known as "Modernism" than Dr. Newman Smyth. His account gives in brief the results of his wide reading and acquaintance with this movement from its inception. Readers of "The Salt" will be familiar with the problem here discussed. The coming exhibition in New York will lend particular interest to "German Painting of To-Day," by Christian Brinton, with many reproductions of modern paintings. Edward S. Curtis, whose great work in preserving a photographic record of the Indians has been in progress for more than five years, has an article on "Indians of the Stone Houses," with many pictures, reproduced in tint. The second article on "England and the English" discusses from an American point of view the question "Who Are the English?" James Huneker has an appreciation of Baudelaire—a vivid study of the French interpreter of Poe. The short stories are: "Nobody's Child," by Maarten Maartens, "Geraldine in Switzerland," by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, "The Lantern," by Alice Brown. There is a thoughtful and striking poem about Lincoln by Edwin

SUPERANNUATION OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS

Nanaimo City Council Endorses Proposed Amendment to Act.

(Special Correspondence.)
Nanaimo, Feb. 2.—The city council last night endorsed the proposed amendment to the Municipal Clauses Act providing for the superannuation of municipal servants. Aid, Planta, in reporting for the legislative committee, said that he thought it a praiseworthy amendment, and strongly recommended the council putting itself in line with the other municipalities of the province.
Aid, Planta also reported on the question of milk inspection. The legislative committee, he said, had found that if the provisions of the city's by-law were lived up to the citizens need not fear being supplied with contaminated milk. They were obtaining an agreement from the milk vendors in the city by which they contracted to open their dairies to inspection by any agent appointed by the council. Some of the aldermen were of the opinion that the city was overstepping its authority, and that the inspection of the dairies came properly within the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities, but the report of the committee was adopted.
The question of the appointment of a city engineer was also discussed at considerable length, and was ultimately referred to the street committee for report.

CLAYQUOT LIBERALS READY FOR ELECTION

Association Passes Resolution Pledging Support to Hon. W. Templeman.

(Special Correspondence.)
Clayquot, Feb. 1.—The regular monthly meeting of the Liberal Association was held on Friday evening, when telegrams were received from Hon. W. Templeman and Mr. W. Sloan announcing the forthcoming election. Two resolutions were passed: one, pledging the association to stand by his recommendation, the other to Hon. Mr. Templeman pledging support in the election.
Mr. Chesterman has brought his family down to the townsite, where they are occupying Mr. F. C. Garrard's house. E. R. Garrard, who has received the appointment of postmaster at Torino (townsite) received the first mail on the trip of the steamer. He has the lumber on the ground, and will build an addition to his house to be used as the post office.

Chief Joseph, of the Clayquot band of Indians, has completed his large new pot latch hall. During the week a wolf dance has been in progress. Every day all meet in the new hall, where a dance is held. The dance will probably continue for another week or two yet.
Rev. Mr. Heneghan, Church of England minister from Alberni, came up on the last boat at the request of some of the settlers. Last Tuesday evening he held baptismal services in the lifeboat house. Rev. Mr. Heneghan has spent the week as the guest of Mr. E. R. Garrard.
Eachan Grant, an old man in the district, returned on the steamer accompanied by another gentleman who brought a gold extracting apparatus with him. Mr. Grant has a promising claim in the vicinity of Tranquil creek. A few days ago they started in Mr. Grant's launch for their field of operation.

Arlington Robinson, entitled "The Man Who Came," Henry van Dyke contributes three sonnets on Milton.

The February Rod and Gun. Varied in its contents, but redolent throughout of the many delights of the Canadian winter, the February number of Rod and Gun and Motor Sports for Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont., brings with it the breeziness attached to this particular season of the year. A fine illustrated account of the Qualification Climbs of Mt. Hermit, in connection with the last meeting of the Alpine Club of Canada, is contributed by D. B. Taylor. One of the best papers on winter sports is "Castle Dale," Chief Canim Tloke of the Skagitzi, with the author's illustrations, tells of an old Indian chief out in Vancouver Island, who makes camp with primitive tools and disposes of them at unheard-of prices. The number also contains among other articles the Rev. A. Murdoch's capital hunting stories, "Some Old Time Reminiscences of Old Ontario," and stories of camping and fishing trips.

Outdoor Canada for January.
The January number of Outdoor Canada appears with an attractive two-color cover typical of Canada's winter season, and an index page laden down with titles of good things. Among the leading articles is the story of a muskox hunt, entertainingly told by that long-armed explorer of Canada's north land, J. W. Tyrrell. John T. Hall, of Medicine Hat, Alberta, writes of a Christmas broncho busting. A "gripping" tale of the Northern Ontario woods comes from the pen of Polough Pogue in "The Ombabika Pack," accompanying which is a clever frontispiece illustration by Arthur Henning, the well-known Canadian artist—the Timber Wolf. Roden Kingzett discusses sport in his usual breezy style. Monstrous winter carnival gets a pen picture as well as several illustrations, and the regular departments of the magazine are well represented.

Hampton's Magazine.
Hampton's Magazine for February contains the following special articles: Hunting Ahead of Roosevelt in East

KETTLE VALLEY RAILWAY INSPECTED

Peter Veregin Secures Option on Ranch Near Grand Forks.

(Special Correspondence.)
Grand Forks, Feb. 2.—Dominion Inspector of Railway H. A. Drury, of Winnipeg, has completed his inspection of the North Fork branch of the Spokane & British Columbia railway, which runs up the North Fork of Kettle river from this city. Mr. Drury states that the line is far above the average mountain railway. It is the intention of the company to commence the running of regular trains over this branch as soon as permission is obtained from the Ottawa government, which is expected to arrive early next month. At the best, a semi-weekly service will be put on, and if conditions warrant it, this will be changed later on to a thrice a week service.
Peter Veregin, the head of the Doukhobors in this country, after looking over the lands in the Okanagan and Similkameen districts, has taken an option on the Coryell ranch of 300 acres, situated a couple of miles west of this city, the price being \$39,000.

The annual meeting of the Kettle Valley Farmers' Institute was held in this city last week. The secretary-treasurer's report showed that there were sixty-eight members, and that the balance of cash on hand after defraying the expenses for the year was \$35.15. Jas. Rooke, the retiring president, was made a delegate from the association to attend the Victoria meeting of the B. C. Association.
The B. C. Telephone Company has now the plans completed for the erection of a new office building for this city, work on which will be commenced as soon as possible. The building will be 25x40 feet, and built of solid brick, two storeys high. The company will also install a cable service in the city, and a new and up-to-date system throughout.

VANCOUVER FIRES.

Total Losses for January Amounted to \$17,914.

Vancouver, Feb. 2.—During the month of January the fire department responded to 47 alarms, six of these were false alarms, one being caused by a Hindu attempting to post a letter in the fire box; thirteen were for chimney fires and twenty-eight were for fires of a more or less serious nature. The total loss for the month was \$17,914, with insurance paid of \$401,256.50, leaving a loss above insurance paid of \$16,560. The two principal fires during the month were the D. A. Smith Co. furniture store, and the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.'s elevator on Smiths street.

SUICIDE IN PENITENTIARY.

Prisoner Sent From Fernie Hangs Himself in Cell.

New Westminster, Feb. 2.—An Italian named Roberto Benedetti, under a two-years' sentence from Fernie for stabbing, committed suicide in the penitentiary this morning. He had been ill in the hospital. He wished to leave his bed, and came to the main building under guard. The doctor again ordered him to the hospital, and while waiting to be conveyed there he was left alone in a cell. He hanged himself with a torn section of his coat knotted together.

Protection is afforded to inventions in 44 countries. To take out a patent in each would cost about \$15,000.

Africa, Capt. Fritz Duquesne: Superiority of Our Navy. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans; Lincoln and Booth, Clara E. Laughlin; They That Ride by Night, Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.; Reducing the Tariff—Yes? Charles Edward Russell; The Future of America, Gilbert K. Chesterton; Vocal Chords and Pulse Strings, Reginald Wright Knauffman; You and Euterpe, Stuart Gould.
There is an installment of the serial story, The Silver Horde, by Rex Beach, and also the following short stories: Bill Barrett's Leg, Elliott Flower; Web, Ward Muir; George Washington's Understudy, Jean Webster; The Grub and the Butterfly, Mary Heaton Vorse; "Thimble," Thimble, O. Henry; The Vanishing Valentine, Mary Abbott; The Cannibal Land, "My Experiences in Algeria," "A Voyage on an Ice-Floes," and an enthralling narrative written by P. S. Martin of the Royal Niger Company's Service, who went disguised to the turbulent robber kingdom of Kontagora to secure reliable information regarding a dangerous rising. Many other articles of fascinating interest are to be found in this excellent number of "The Wide World."

Cleveland the Mail. By George F. Parker, a paper containing some intimate reminiscences of a beloved national character, "Our Navy—on the Land," by George Kibbe Turner. "Work at the Rockefeller Institute," by Burton J. Hendrick, an article describing the wonderful experiments of Dr. Alexis Carrel in transplanting the organs of animals; "The Scientific Solution of the Liquor Problem," another paper of the series by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, these and other features make the February issue of McClure's Magazine an unusually strong number. The number also contains the second installment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, "Marriage à la Mode," an instructive paper dealing with "The Origin or Life on this Planet" and an article entitled, "An Audience With Lincoln." There are short stories by Mary S. Watts, Joseph Koechel, Robert Sloss, Caroline Lockhart, Hugh Wakefield, and Adele Marie Shaw.
February, Wide World Magazine.
The February Wide World Magazine is a striking number and contains a

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Good Information
We have on hand the largest stock of plumbing goods in the city to select from. Can we have you as a customer?
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
A. SHERET
TELEPHONE NO. 629 710 FORT ST.

For School Trustee

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:
Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to announce myself a candidate for the office of School Trustee at the forthcoming bye-election. Your vote and influence solicited.
D. McINTOSH.

For School Trustee

To the Electors of Victoria:
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for School Trustee, and solicit your votes and influence.
WALTER WALKER.

For School Trustee

To the Electors of Victoria:
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Having decided to be a candidate in the forthcoming bye-election for school trustee, I respectfully request your vote and support.
WM. M'KAY.

JUST ARRIVED
Large shipment of Chinese Pongee Silks, best qualities; also Japanese Cotton Crepe, of all colors and prices, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest prices.
18 and 20 Cormorant Street, Next the Fire Hall.
WAH YUN & CO.

remarkable amount of interesting material from all the corners of the earth. The stories and articles deal with such widely separated "corners" as Montana, Hawaii, the Gold Coast, Japan, China, British Guiana, the Nicobar Islands, Arabia, New Guinea, Algeria, Arizona, West Africa, Labrador and many other places. Among the most interesting articles in the present number is one entitled "Some Savage Pastimes," by E. Way Elkin. Other articles and stories of interest are "A White Woman in Cannibal Land," "My Experiences in Algeria," "A Voyage on an Ice-Floes," and an enthralling narrative written by P. S. Martin of the Royal Niger Company's Service, who went disguised to the turbulent robber kingdom of Kontagora to secure reliable information regarding a dangerous rising. Many other articles of fascinating interest are to be found in this excellent number of "The Wide World."

Barking is an acquired habit with dogs. W-d dogs never bark; they howl or whine.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACCHARIA, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, CALCULI, CATARRHS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS To insure quick sales of properties should get them photographed by
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PHONE 1024. 291 GOVERNMENT ST.

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Architects
H. J. ROUS CULLIN, Architect, Promis Building, 1006 Government St. Victoria.
H. R. GRIFFITH, 14 Promis Block, 16 Government street. Phone 1428.

Bookkeeping
VICTORIA SCHOOL OF BOOKKEEPING, 1222 Douglas street. Pupils received or visited day or evening. Special attention to cases of neglected education. Old or young can attend. Strictly private. O. Rens, Jr., principal.

Dentists
DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria. B. C. Telephone Office, 627; Residence, 122.

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SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1109 Broad St. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, telegraphy thoroughly taught. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

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GEO. A. SMITH, C.E., B.C. Land Surveyor, Alberni, B.C. Mining claims, timber limits and subdivisions.
T. S. GORE and J. M. McFEEGOR, British Columbia Land Surveyors, 1155 Commercial Chambers, 81 Langley St., P. O. Box 122, Phone A.

Legal
ALEXIS MARTIN, Barrister-at-Law and Solicitor, Money to loan, 1006 Government street.
C. W. BRADSHAW, Barrister, etc. Law Chambers, Bastion street, Victoria.

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MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Supreme and Exchequer Court Agents, practice in Patent Office and before Patented Machinery, etc., Charles Murphy, M.P., Harold Fisher, Victoria, B. C.

Medical Massage
MR. BERGSTROM BJORNELT, Swedish Masseuse, Turkish bath, 521 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1554.
MRS. EARSMAN, electric light baths, medical massage, 1023 Yates street, Phone B725.

Music
BANJO, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR taught by W. G. Morgan, Night, Conductors of the Alexandra Mandolin and Guitar Club, late professor of banjo, mandolin and guitar at Alberta College, Edmonton, etc., Phone A1524. Studio, 225 View street.

Singing
J. M. MORGAN, Teacher of Voice, Piano, and Singing, Studio, Room 3, Bank of Commerce Building, Late conductor of Rosalind Harmonia Society, Welsh Baptist Choral Union, the Sacred Brated Resolute Male Voice, withers 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909.

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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Strictly confidential, promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Office, 56 Bastion street, David Chambers. Telephone No. B333.
TYPEWRITING done from M. S. on reasonable terms. Apply Box 271, Times Office.

Florist Business Change
Having acquired the business of E. LAING (late J. T. Higgins), corner of FORT and COOK STREETS, the undersigned beg to announce that they will continue this business for retail purposes.
Mr. Laing will continue his landscape gardening work, for which orders can be left with us.

WILKERSON & BROWN
Telephone 1001. Residence A340. Greenhouses, Saanich Road, A1114.

Visitors That Are Smokers
HUB CIGAR STORE
COR. GOVERNMENT ST. AND TROUCE ALLEY
YOUR HEADQUARTERS
Only the best of local and imported cigars, cigarettes and tobacco to be had. A full line of smokers' requisites.
EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I intend applying to the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me upon the premises known as the Alberta Saloon, situated at 1111 Broad street, Victoria, B. C., to John McMillan, A. R. MACDONALD.

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THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST

Groceries That Are Good Selling for Low Cost

FANCY NARVEL ORANGES, per box, \$1.75
 FIFTEEN FINE, LARGE, JUICY ORANGES, per box, \$1.75
 FINEST ISLAND POTATOES, per sack, \$1.50
 ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, per sack, \$1.50
 DIXIE PASTRY FLOUR, sack \$1.50
 AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, 2 lbs., \$1.50
 PER 10-LB. BOX, \$1.50

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS 1317 GOVERNMENT ST.
 Tel. 52, 1052 and 1590.

The Exchange

FURNITURE & BOOK STORE
 718 FORT STREET
 JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Proprietor.

SPECIALTY:

FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.
 Cozy Corners, Wardrobes, Sattlers, Hall
 Stacks and Stands, Office Fittings.
 We have a good many pieces of second-
 hand furniture, as we are buying and
 exchanging every day.
 BOOK EXCHANGE.
 The success attending this little ven-
 ture has been very gratifying. All
 books and magazines bought, sold or
 exchanged.
 Phone 1727. Residence, A230.

Maynard & Son

Auctioneers.
 Instructed by a party leaving for Eng-
 land we will sell on

FRIDAY, 5th

2 p.m.

At our sales room, Broad street, for
 convenience of sale all their valuable
 and well kept

Furniture & Effects

ENGLISH UPRIGHT PIANO.

At the same time to close up an
 estate we will sell a very fine lot of

ELEGANT CUT GLASS.

PEARL-HANDLED CUTLERY.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

VASES, PICTURES, ETC.

This cut glass, cutlery, silverware and
 also the furniture just as good as new.
 A complete list will appear later and
 on view Thursday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

H. W. DAVIES, M. A. A.

THE USUAL FRIDAY

Auction Sale

At Salesrooms, 1219 Douglas street,
 Friday, Feb. 5th

2 p.m.

OF NEARLY NEW

Household Furniture

and Effects

Including:
 Bureaus and Washstands, Iron Beds,
 Springs and Mattresses, Extension
 Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Arm
 Rocking and other Chairs, etc., etc.
 Full particulars later.

NOTICE

Goods bought at this sale deliv-
 ered free to any part
 of city.

Goods on view morning of sale.

H. W. Davies, M.A.A., Auctioneer

E. J. LAING

PRUNING AND SPRAYING.
 LANDSCAPE AND JOBBING
 GARDENER.

Tree Pruning and Spraying a specialty.
 Residence 1045 - 30 years fifteen per cent. Office:
 Wilkinson & Brown's Greenhouse,
 COR. COOK AND FORT STREETS.
 Phone A1212.

B. C. HARDWARE CO., LTD.

ON SALE AT 510 JOHNSON STREET.

A complete line of Dominion Carriage Co.'s Buggies, Delivery Rigs,
 Adams Wagons, Farm Trucks, Dump Carts, Wheel and Sash Scrapers,
 Cockshutt & Fairbanks Motor Windmills, Flour, Cockshutt & Wil-
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B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE: COR. YATES AND BROAD. 510 JOHNSON ST.
 Phone 52. Phone 1611.

For Apples and Potatoes

No Time Like the Present

Both have suffered severely from the frost and we look for a sharp
 advance in price. Why not secure these now:
 APPLES of highest possible quality, per box \$2.00
 SIR WALTER RALPH'S POTATOES, per sack \$1.50
 DRIEDED SNOW PASTRY FLOUR, per sack \$1.50
 10-lb. sack \$1.50
 BREAD FLOUR, finest grade, per sack \$1.50

SPECIAL.

QUART BOTTLE ROWAT'S FAMOUS PICKLES, Walnuts,
 Onions, Mixed Chow-Chow, a bargain \$2.00

The West End Grocery Co. Ltd

1000 GOVERNMENT ST.

TELE. 55 and 1761

Creamery Chop and Alfalfa Hay

Our Chop is a general mixture of Oats, Corn, Oil Cake and Mill Feed finely
 ground, making the best milk producer on the market and fed with Alfalfa
 Hay cannot be surpassed. Try a few sacks and some good Hay.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.

709 YATES ST.

PETER McQUADE & SON

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GASOLINE, FLAGS, PAINTS, OILS AND VAR-
 NISHES, ENGINE ROOM, STEAMBOAT, YACHT,
 LAUNCH, MILL, MINING, LOGGING, CAN-
 NERY AND FISHERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

SHIP CHANDLERS. Phone 41 1214 WHARF ST.

PRESS COMMENTS ON COLONIST CONDUCT

Montreal Herald: Something more than the rivalry between the parties is involved in this affair of the disputed Borden telegram. Mr. Borden, as leader of his party, has responsibilities towards the whole population. It is not clear, but there are some indications that he knew before the House met that his telegram to British Columbia Conservatives had been tampered with. The strongest of his opponents may hope that he did not, for if he did, and if he took no public measures to expose the trick, it is difficult indeed to find an excuse for his neglect. In the House his conduct was less than frank. He first denied having sent "that" telegram, and only later did he explain that he had sent it all except certain words at the end, the words which gave his followers in British Columbia most comfort. Why did he shuffle like that? The Herald believes Mr. Borden when he says he did not use the language imputed to him, but surely he must see that something more is exacted from him under the standards which apply to men of his position. Where is the telegram he signed? Where is the telegram received at the other end of the wire? Where was the interpolation made? And who made it? All these questions should be susceptible of easy and immediate answer, and if Mr. Borden is wise he will get them answered without a day's loss of time.

Ottawa Free Press: One outstanding feature of the discussion in the House of Commons in reference to the Asiatic issue in British Columbia was the manner, in which the Conservative members from that province were convicted by Mr. Ralph Smith of inconsistency. They are all united in support of a policy of "the total exclusion of Asiatics" from Canada. Mr. J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, going so far as to assert that, notwithstanding Mr. Borden's reputation of the forged telegram of the Victoria Colonist, the Conservative party of Canada as a whole stands for total exclusion.

Frederickton Herald: Here then is the evidence of Tory perfidy to win British Columbia. The party in that province deliberately published a lying telegram on the eve of the election, to which they had the indecency to attach Mr. Borden's signature, and the latter is compelled before parliament and the whole country to acknowledge that the plot was carried through.

No wonder Hon. Mr. Templeman was defeated in Victoria, and no wonder that four other Liberal seats were swung into the Conservative columns when such deceit and absolute falsehood were practiced on the electors, over the signature of the Tory leader himself. The only wonder is that the government retained a single seat in the province, when it is remembered that the country was seething with the agitation for the exclusion of Asiatics, and the protection of Canadian labor from the incursions of the Oriental immigrants.

Acadian Recorder: Mr. Borden neglected to explain why he allowed the telegram to appear again and again in that paper and be repeated by his followers, up to the very day of election without protest or comment, and

only on Friday offer a heated but ambiguous denial of part of the same. It is very apparent that he was perfectly willing to allow the telegram to go unchallenged as long as it would serve its political turn. Why this late denial, if such is not the case? Remember the unfortunate misquotation from the London Economist during the late session of parliament.

Ottawa Citizen: The yellow peril, as far as British Columbia is concerned, seems to be complicated with symptoms of yellow journalism.

Halifax Chronicle: The Victoria Colonist says that it printed the bogus Borden telegram in good faith, but the question remains, Who "doctored" it?

Toronto Globe: The repudiated Borden telegram declared for a white British Columbia, but the repudiation shows that there must have been a yellow streak in the manipulators.

INDIVIDUAL GAS PLANTS ARE POPULAR

The Monarch Carburetor Machine is Being Made in This City.

W. C. Wilson, of this city, is finding a ready sale for the Monarch Carburetor air gas machine, for which he is the agent.

This machine produces a clean gas for lighting.

It gives a clean white light without the inconvenience of having lamps to clean. Among its advantages is the fact that it makes gas for cooking without fire to kindle, or the inconvenience of dirt from coal or wood.

By the use of the Monarch machine the cost for cooking and lighting in an ordinary home of six rooms rarely exceeds \$1.50 to \$2 per month.

There is no generating. The gas lights instantly at the touch of a match. The machine is perfectly simple, requiring only the occasional winding of the weight and filling of the reservoir. In other words, it is claimed an independent gas plant, is provided at one-quarter the cost of electricity, one-third the cost of kerosene, one-third the cost of city gas and one-quarter the cost of acetylene gas.

Cooking by gas is fast becoming an indispensable necessity and the housewife who has once adopted it can never be induced to return to the inconvenience and dust occasioned by the use of coal or wood.

The convenience of the machine for heating water for baths and other domestic purposes is inestimable. The gasoline is usually placed on a tank underground thirty feet or more from the building so that there is not a drop inside the house. The air pump which is operated by a weight or a small water motor, if water pressure is available, is placed in the basement or in some convenient place outside the house. It pumps air automatically through the carburetor and provides a gas of about fifteen per cent. gasoline and eight-and-a-half per cent. air. The gas is conducted where desired through piping and other fixtures in the usual manner. The benefits obtained are the same as are to be had from the use of ordinary gas.

There is absolutely no waste in the operation of the Monarch machine. It runs as well on one light as many and gives the same service whether there is much or little oil in the storage tank. It is a cold process gas and requires no generating or heating of burners. It gives forth no odor and makes no noise while burning. Gasoline gas does not harm plants and there is no danger of asphyxiation. The rate of insurance is not affected by the use of the machine. Every machine is thoroughly tested at the factory and is guaranteed.

The machine can be installed anywhere in home, church, store, office building or hall. From one of the large storage machines piping can be extended to apartments, buildings or an entire neighborhood, and metres placed to measure the amount of gas consumed.

Two styles of machines are made—the storage machine, adapted for the larger buildings and heavy duty, and the cottage machine, adapted for use in private homes and for light, economical work. This machine is now being manufactured at 331 Fisguard street, Victoria.

Cancer Cured Privately in Your Own Home.

If you suffer from this disease or know of anyone who does, send the address to us and learn what we have been able to do for others when ointments, plasters and knife failed.

L. Vittoria Remedies Co., Toronto.

J.B.A.A. LOOK TO GOOD YEAR

DAN O'SULLIVAN

WILL CAPTAIN ROWERS

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Organization—Officers Elected for Season.

The annual meeting of the J. B. A. A., held last night, showed that this organization is still in a flourishing condition and the outlook for the year is most bright. A pleasing feature in connection with the rowing end of the club's work which has always been an important one in the J. B. A. A., was the interest manifested at the meeting by D. O'Sullivan, a name which is so well known in rowing circles on the coast. The popular Dan will again this year take charge of the crews, which is accepted by the association as spelling victory all along the line.

The association is setting forth forward to the erection of a new building which has been delayed through unavoidable circumstances. A definite answer to a proposition made by them has not yet been received, but is expected soon when the scheme will be laid before the shareholders. This interesting announcement was made at the meeting last night, at which H. Dallas Holmstedt presided. There was a large attendance.

The management committee reported the membership to have increased considerably during the year, the following table showing the comparative standing of the club:

	1927.	1928.
Senior members	272	301
Junior members	29	42
Absent members	21	26
Life members	15	15
Lady members	0	5

Total 352 400

The house committee, referred to the need of repairs to the reading room and billiard tables, and stated that the receipts from the latter had shown a decided shrinkage. Complaint was made that the gymnasium was not well patronized, the members seeming to take no interest in indoor sports. The following recommendations were made:

1. That the approach to the club be graded.
2. That the steps to main building and gymnasium be rebuilt or repaired.
3. That the reading and billiard rooms be renovated.
4. That the system of water pipes be so arranged that they will drain off quickly when the water is shut off.
5. That some other light be substituted for gas.

The house committee report was encouraging in that it showed that much interest was taken in the sport, especially in the club regatta. The purchase of the house formerly belonging to the Victoria Canoe Club was referred to and also to the purchase of the new racing shell and oars which were in use during the past season. The following suggestions were made by this committee:

1. That the boat houses be painted as soon as possible.
2. That two lapstreak doubles be purchased so that sculling may be encouraged amongst our members.
3. That some system be devised for raising funds to defray expenses of crews to N. P. A. A. regatta so that the regular income of the club be available for the maintenance and extension of the club.

In Rugby football it was shown that the club had done excellent work, having won two games out of four in the city championship series to date, with one draw and one defeat. McGill University team had also been defeated by the club.

The basketball team was complimented on his splendid work in behalf of the soccer team which took second place in the city championship league.

The basketball teams came in for their share of mention, showing that they are doing well in the various grades of the city league in which they are entered.

Reference was also made to the good showing made by one of their number, Frank Baylis, who won high honors in Marathon races.

On the question of Sunday games the J. B. A. A. referred to the fact that their association had always stood against them, it being a rule of the association.

Officers were elected for the year as follows: President, H. Dallas Holmstedt; vice-president, J. J. Shalloo; trustees, D. O'Sullivan, W. A. Lawson, J. J. Shalloo; J. Bridgman and J. A. McTavish.

A MANACLED FLEET: ADMIRAL'S WARNING

It is scarcely possible to believe that the so-called mistress of the seas can continue to hold her place in the world under the humiliating conditions of not daring to move half-or anything like half-of her available battleships more than three days' sail from the east coast of England. Britain's navy tied to Britannia's apron-strings. How long is she likely to rule the waves under these conditions? It is with anything but an optimistic tone that "an admiral with fifty-years' service" writes thus on what he calls "Our Manacled Fleet" in the current number of Blackwood's Magazine. It is frequently said by our optimists that "evolution is impossible against modern fleets, with their various and rapid means of communication and their great speed; but (the continues) it is forgotten that most of these novel inventions cut both ways, and can be used by both sides. Evolution may, perhaps, be more difficult than it used to be in the sailing days, but it is certainly not impossible, and we shall probably find that during the next naval war the fundamental principles of naval strategy are not greatly changed—though tactics may be.

And even if our fleet is double that of Germany, it will have more than double as much to do. We know that Nelson, with all his zeal and ardor and his genius for naval strategy, was

TOWEL VALUES

Quality Towels at Little Prices



What household article gets harder wear in both use and laundry than the towel? And for that reason it is desirable to look for quality when purchasing.

It is poor economy, indeed, to save a few cents per dozen and sacrifice quality. You'll find our prices on towels compare most favorably with any quoted elsewhere, and if you'll just investigate you'll find the quality is the Weiler quality, and that means the very best.

We shall be pleased to show you samples of these lines. Come up to our second floor.

HONEYCOMB TOWELS, from, per dozen \$1.00
 DIAPER TOWELS, from, per dozen \$2.25
 LINEN HUCK TOWELS, from, per dozen \$2.25
 TURKISH TOWELS, from, per dozen \$2.75
 RUDDY TOWELS, from, each 40¢

Save on Your Carpets

LET US SHOW YOU HOW
 We don't pretend to sell the "cheapest" carpets in the town, but we do pride ourselves in selling the BEST. There aren't better carpets made than come from the looms of Templeton and Crossley, and we are the sole distributors for these World famous lines.

When you can get guaranteed carpets at the prices one is accustomed to paying for ordinary sorts, such offerings are at least worth investigating.

If you'll just give us an opportunity we believe our offerings will prove that you'll save both money and worry by buying here.

INGRAIN CARPETS, from, per yard 60¢
 TAPESTRY CARPETS, from, per yard 75¢
 BRUSSELS CARPETS, from, per yard \$1.25
 VELVET CARPETS, from, per yard \$1.50
 WHITON CARPETS, from, per yard \$1.90
 AXMINSTER CARPETS, from, per yard \$1.90

These prices are for carpets made and laid by SKILLED labor. Our men are most efficient.

SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED

WEILER BROS.

Complete House Furnishers. Victoria

To Mills, Machinists, Etc.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CARLOAD OF Steel Shafting

COLD ROLLED, POLISHED.
 In all sizes from 1-2 in. to 4 in. diameter, of ordinary lengths and best quality.
 PRICES ARE RIGHT

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Ltd.

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS. Victoria, B. C.

WHERE LIFE IS CHEAP.

frequently evaded and deceived, and spent much of his time fruitlessly hunting for the enemy's fleet. History repeats itself.

Finally, British battleships were not designed or built for coast defence. Had they been so designed, they would have been given a much smaller waterline, and the weight would have been utilized for a heavier armament. Our ships were designed with the view of being able to go anywhere, and fight their battles far ashore, as they did of old, and if they are to be kept manacled to our shores because our weak-kneed statesmen lack the courage to make our young men do their duty, we shall certainly be short of many of our possessions the next time we are involved in a European war, and in the meantime we shall be constantly subjected to humiliating threats of invasion, even if we do not have to succumb to a surprise attack, as Lord Roberts was frequently warned us may be the case. Germany has thousands of her soldiers now in England serving as waiters in our hotels and restaurants.

A RELIC OF SMUGGLING DAYS.

A curious little building stands at the end of a private walk on the shores of the River Orwell, in Suffolk, England. It is known, says the Wide World Magazine, as the "Cat House," for the reason that, in the "good old times," a white cat used to be exhibited at a window visible from the river as a signal to smugglers, who flourished in the locality. When the animal was shown, the "Free Traders," as the contrabandists were euphemistically called, knew that the coast was clear, and promptly sailed up and landed their cargo, secure from the attentions of the "preventives." Near "Cat House" is Downham Reach, which was the scene of some of the most successful smuggling adventures.

The statistics of American crime for the past year throw a lurid light upon the insecurity of life in the United States. There were, says a telegram, 8,562 deaths from personal violence, 100 lynchings, and 92 executions. If "deaths from personal violence" mean cases of murder and manslaughter, as we presume they do, the figures reveal a condition of lawlessness to which it would be impossible to find a parallel outside Russia and unreformed Turkey. We have before us the public prosecutors' figures for England and Wales, which show only 78 cases of murder and manslaughter in the year 1929. Allowing for population, and for the fact that some murders did not lead to prosecutions, the figures on the same scale for the United States should be somewhere between 20 and 30. They are actually 9,000. The explanation must lie, we think, in the fact that there is in the United States little respect either for life or for law. The number of murders in the States is deplorably high, and so also is the number of lives lost in railway and industrial accidents. The life of a worker crushed to death in a steel mill or a railway siding is of small account to the trust kings who are the real rulers of the States. A public which has learned to be indifferent to these industrial murders will not be moved over-much by private homicide. So complete, indeed, is the indifference that there hardly yet exists even the beginning of a compulsory system of compensation for accidents. Further evidence of the indifference to life is afforded by the total absence in the Southern States of any regulation of child labor. Lynchings are after all only a barbaric and extravagant outbreak of this general contempt for life. As for the law, it is strong only when it comes to the assistance of some trust, to crush a trade union. The State as we understand it hardly exists, and only the very rich are powerful enough to combine.

London Daily News.